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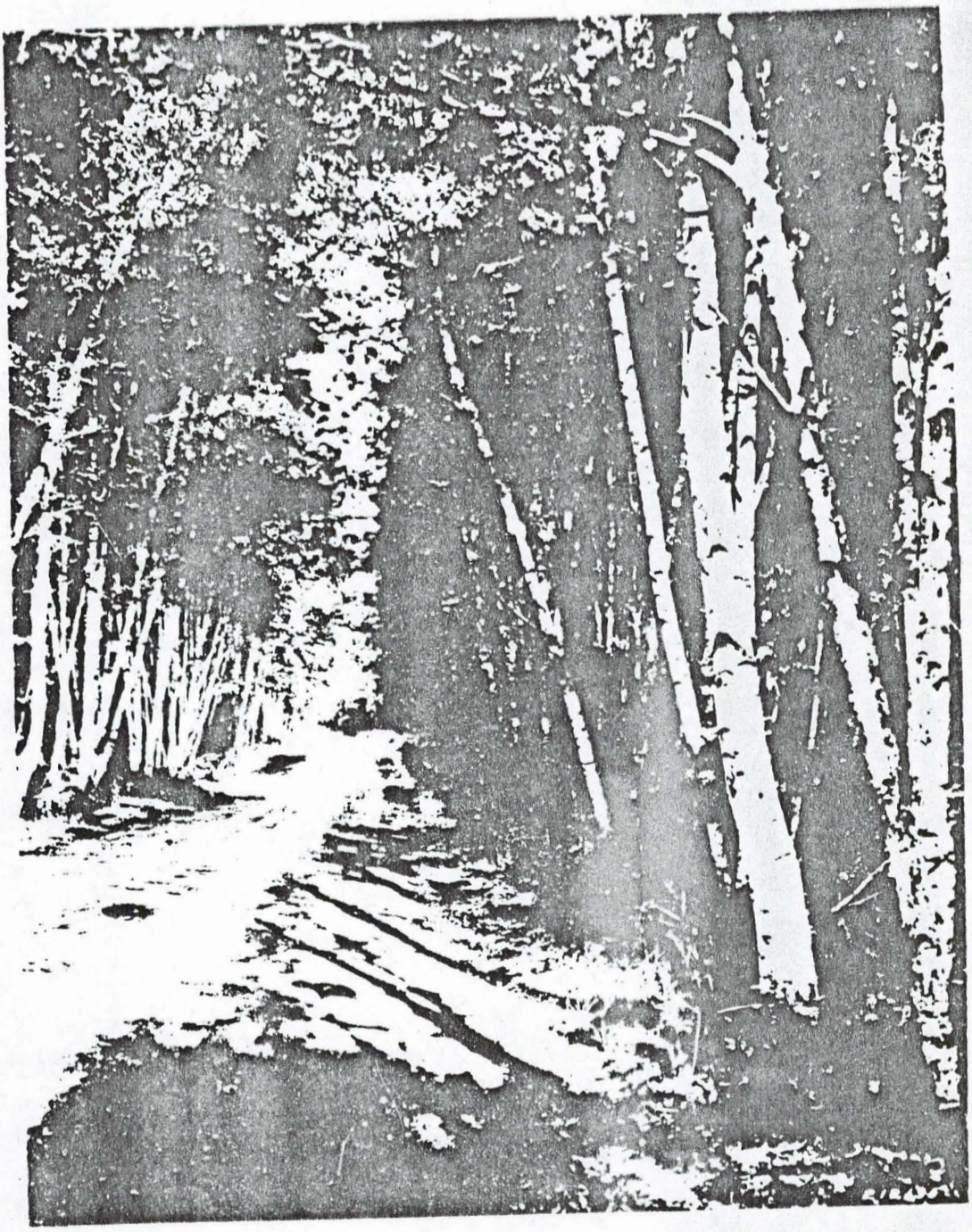

# MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR ROADSIDE CAMPING ALONG TRIPOLI ROAD

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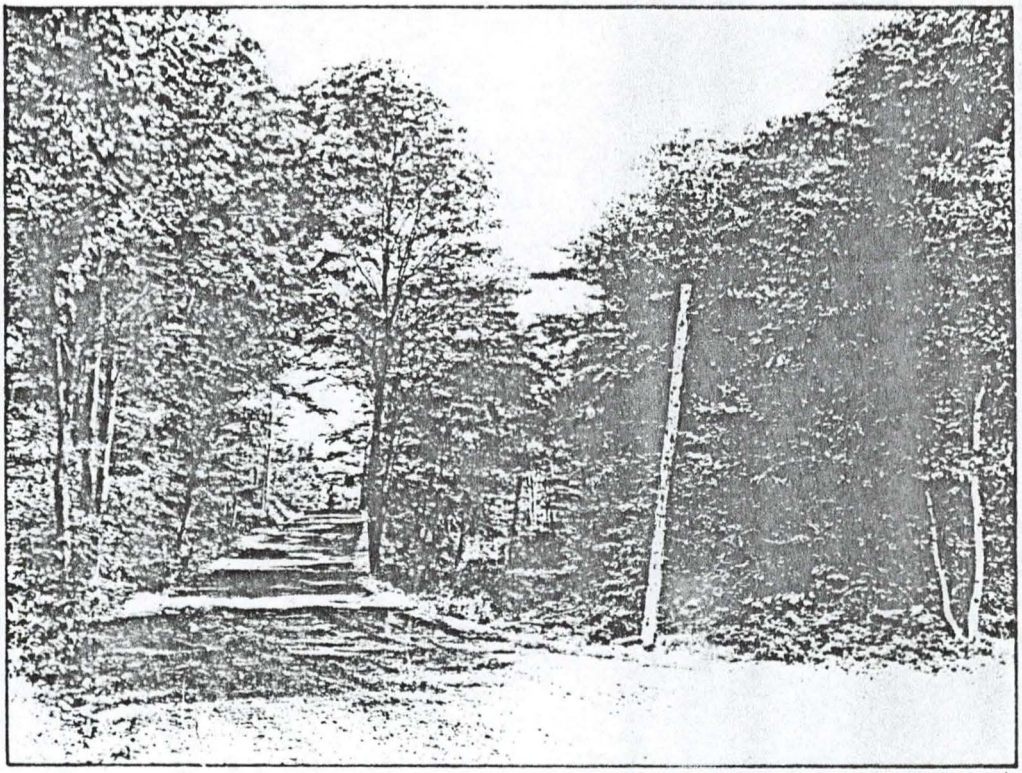

"Recreational development is a job not of building roads into lovely country, but of building receptivity into the still unlovely human mind."

Aldo Leopold
in A Sand County Almanac

# MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

# FOR

# ROADSIDE CAMPING ALONG TRIPOLI ROAD

This paper was prepared as a student project in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Professional Development for Outdoor Recreation Management Program at Clemson University. It does not reflect U. S. Forest Service policy nor are the opinions expressed those of anyone other than the author.

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March 26, 1984

TITLE: MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR ROADSIDE CAMPING ALONG TRIPOLI ROAD

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ABSTRACT

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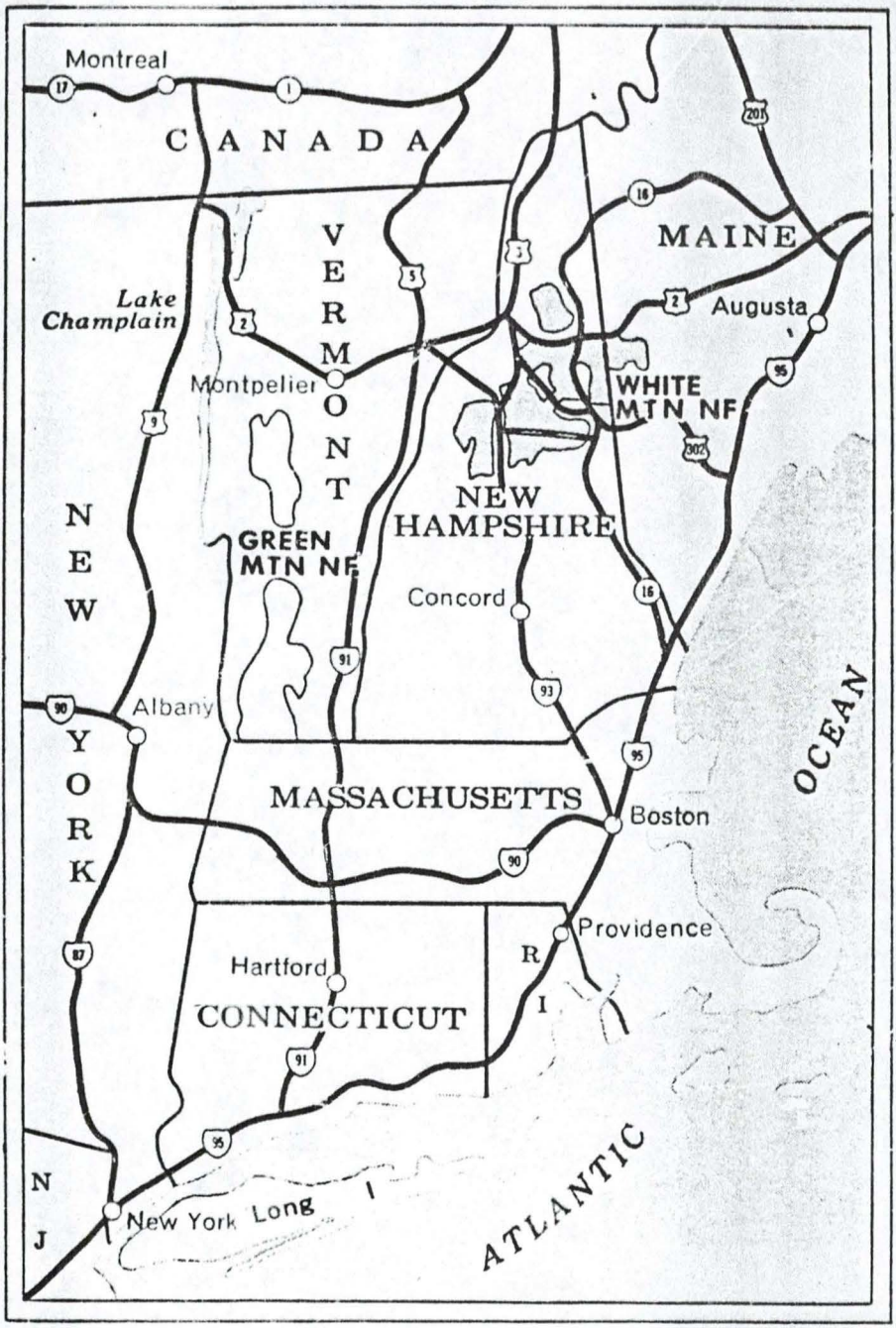
TITLE: Management Alternatives
for
Roadside Camping Along Tripoli Road
in the
White Mountain National Forest

Abstract: This report presents four alternatives for management of dispersed roadside camping along eight miles of unpaved forest road in the White Mountain National Forest. Attention is given to desirable dispersal of recreationists and to minimizing conflicts between camping and sightseeing use. This paper addresses the anticipated effects of employing the alternatives and selects a preferred alternative. Management recommendations are given for implementing the preferred alternative.

# KEY MAP


Montreal
CANADA
VERMONT
MAINE
Lake Champlain
Montpelier
Augusta
WHITE MTN NF
GREEN MTN NF
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord
NEW YORK
Albany
MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
OCEAN
Providence
Hartford
CONNECTICUT
RI
NJ
New York
Long I
ATLANTIC

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# I INTRODUCTION

## A. Background

In the mid 1960's heavy camping use in undeveloped areas of the White Mountain National Forest became recognized as a critical management problem. High use at frequently occupied undeveloped campsites was causing resource change in terms of soil compaction, loss of ground cover, and damage to vegetation.

A committee was formed to determine management measures that should be taken to protect resource values in the undeveloped backcountry. Membership of the committee included Forest personnel and representatives of the Appalachian Mountain Club. The committee developed a Concentrated Use Area Program for the White Mountain National Forest and it was implemented in the summer of 1972. Fifteen areas were established. Most sites were located adjacent to roads, trails and shelters. Huts operated under Special Use Permit by the Appalachian Mountain Club were also included. A first year evaluation of the program showed that it had not worked as effectively as expected. Assigned use limits at the 15 sites were not well enforced. Caretakers at the Appalachian Mountain Club sites were not able to enforce Federal regulations. In the opening phases of a new program, violation notices were not being written by Forest Service employees.

Adjustments were made for the 1973 season, and the program was re-named the Restricted Use Area program, a title that seemed more definitive and accurate. Specific restrictions were (1) no camping, and (2) no wood or charcoal fires.

The Restricted Use Areas were formalized by order of the Forest Supervisor and subject to provisions of Federal regulations. This step paved the way for a more stringent level of management. District personnel were trained to enforce Federal regulations and to issue notices of violation. Field patrolmen performed both prevention and enforcement duties. Forest employees would contact campers, explain the Restricted Use Area program and direct visitors to unrestricted areas. If people were contacted before they pitched camp, it was not necessary to use law enforcement measures. Public contacts at Appalachian Mountain Club sites also provided a prevention service.

Now in its second decade of development and evaluation, the Restricted Use Area program has grown to a system that provides a firmly structured framework for regulation. In some situations and applications, it is fair to say that the regulatory aspects have outgrown the informational elements. There is evidence suggesting that this is true on Tripoli Road, the area considered in this field project report.

Restricted Use Areas consist of three basic categories:

(1) Areas above timberline (where trees are less than 8 feet tall).

(2) Specified areas within 200 feet of trails and streams.

(3) Specified areas within ¼ mile of roads, huts, shelters, lakes, streams and trails.

It is a premise of the Restricted Use Area program that it should not be a static system. Amendment is possible on a yearly basis. New areas needing protection may be added. Areas which have recovered can be dropped from restricted status.

Areas of a particularly sensitive nature will probably remain in restricted status on a long term basis. One such area is the Kancamagus Highway (See Appendix A, 1983 Restricted Use Area Map). The reason for restricting this highway is to protect high scenic values from the visual impact of roadside unregulated camping. That need is a condition that is almost certain to remain a long term management objective for the Kancamagus Highway.

The preceding background on development of the Restricted Use Area program has specific relevance to the subject matter of this report.

This report deals with applications of the Restricted Use Area program to roadside areas.

Tripoli Road is shown on the Proximity Map, page 5. The eleven mile length of this unpaved road connects Route 49 in Waterville Valley with Interstate Route 93 at the Exit 31 interchange near Russell Pond Campground. Eight miles of the road pass through lands of the White Mountain National Forest. Roadside camping has always been permitted along the road. It has never been designated as a Restricted Use Area. On holidays and on some weekends, car counts for parked vehicles have reached an excess of 250 for the eight mile section of road.

Heavily used sites show evidence of resource impacts. This includes soil compaction, damaged vegetation, occupancy adjacent to stream banks, potential for sanitation problems and litter. The historical method of dealing with such impacts has been to designate the location as a Restricted Use Area. In many cases, little attention has been given to using alternative techniques of managing the camping activity. There has been correspondingly little priority given to assessing the needs of the roadside camper. Forest Service administrators and the local public have often considered roadside use as undesirable. Hiking, backpacking, backcountry camping or use of developed campsites have all been considered more acceptable as outdoor recreational activities.

Most heavily used roads on the Forest have been designated as Restricted Use Areas to prevent roadside camping. (See the 1983 Restricted Use Area map, Appendix A).

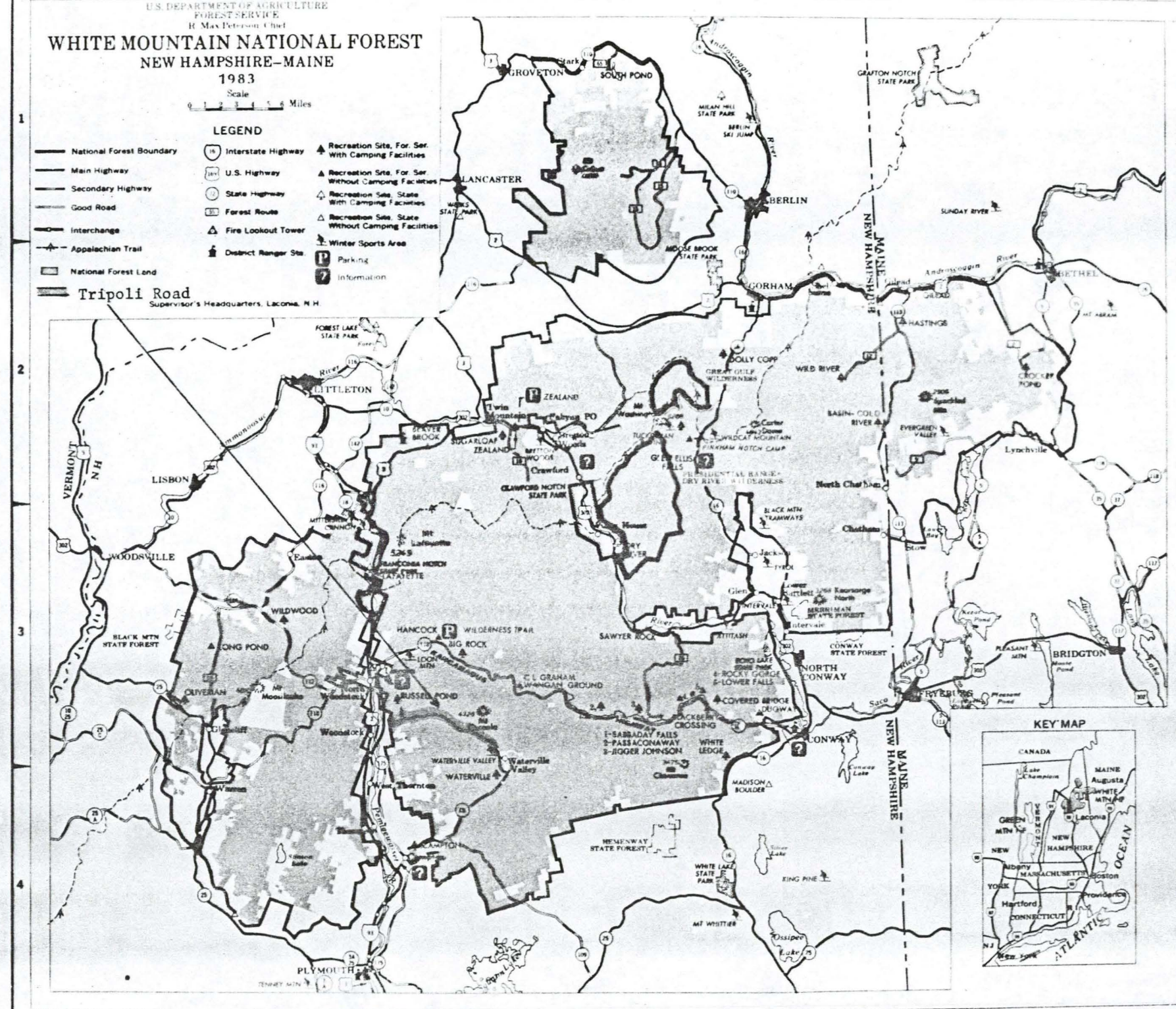
## RECREATION SITES

## INDEX

| | BASIN | BEAVER BROOK | BIG ROCK | BLACKBERRY CROSSING | CAMPTON | C. L. GRAHAM PANGAN GROUND | COLD RIVER | COVERED BRIDGE | CROCKER POND | DOLLY COPP | DUGWAY | GILEAD | GLEN ELLIS FALLS | HANCOCK | HASTINGS | JIGGER JOHNSON | LONG POND | LOWER FALLS | OLIVERIAN | PASSACONAWAY | PASSACONAWAY | ROCKY GORGE | RUSSELL POND | SABBADAY FALLS | SAWYER ROCK | SOUTH POND | SUGARLOAF | WATERVILLE | WHITE LEDGE | WILD RIVER | WILDWOOD | ZEALAND | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Map Key | D2 | B2 | B3 | C3 | B4 | C3 | D2 | C3 | E2 | C2 | D3 | D2 | C2 | B3 | D2 | C3 | A3 | C3 | A3 | C3 | C3 | C3 | B3 | C3 | C3 | C1 | C2 | C4 | C3 | D2 | B3 | C2 | Map Key |
| Camp Units | 21 | | | 28 | 25 | 58 | | 12 | 49 | 7 | 190 | 12 | | | | 24 | 75 | | | 13 | 33 | | | 87 | | | | 63 | 27 | 39 | 8 | 26 | 16 | Camp Units |
| Picnic Units | 6 | 15 | | | | 9 | 10 | 4 | | | 26 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 28 | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | 5 | | 11 | 12 | 28 | | | 5 | | 8 | 5 | Picnic Units |
| Drinking Water | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Drinking Water |
| Trailer Space | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | ● | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | Trailer Space |

## SKI AREAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ATTITASH | C3 | 1 T-bar, 4 chairs |
| CANNON | B3 | 5 T-bars, 2 chairs, 1 tram |
| LOON MOUNTAIN | B3 | 3 chairs, 1 gondola (Summer Scenic ride) |
| MITTERSILL | B3 | 2 T-bars, 1 chair |
| TUCKERMAN RAVINE | C2 | no lifts, 2.4 mile hike to area, spring skiing. |


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
R. Max Peterson, Chief
WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST
NEW HAMPSHIRE–MAINE
1983
Scale
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles
LEGEND
National Forest Boundary
Main Highway
Secondary Highway
Good Road
Interchange
Appalachian Trail
National Forest Land
Tripoli Road
Interstate Highway
U.S. Highway
State Highway
Forest Route
Fire Lookout Tower
District Ranger Sta.
Recreation Site, For. Ser. With Camping Facilities
Recreation Site, For. Ser. Without Camping Facilities
Recreation Site, State With Camping Facilities
Recreation Site, State Without Camping Facilities
Winter Sports Area
Parking
Information
Supervisor's Headquarters, Laconia, N.H.
GROVETON
SOUTH POND
LANCASTER
BERLIN
GORHAM
GRAFTON NOTCH STATE PARK
MILAN HILL STATE PARK
BERLIN SKI JUMP
MOOSE BROOK STATE PARK
SUNDAY RIVER
BETHEL
HASTINGS
WILD RIVER
DOLLY COPP
GREAT GULF WILDERNESS
CROCKER POND
BASIN-COLD RIVER
EVERGREEN VALLEY
Lyndeville
FOREST LAKE STATE PARK
LITTLETON
ZEALAND
Twin Mountain
Fabyan PO
SUGARLOAF ZEALAND
BEAVER BROOK
Crawford
CRAWFORD NOTCH STATE PARK
WILDCAT MOUNTAIN
PINKHAM NOTCH CAMP
G'LITE FALLS
PRESIDENTIAL RANGE-DRY RIVER WILDERNESS
North Chatham
Chatham
BLACK MTN TRAMWAYS
Jackson
Glen
Intervale
Attitash
CONWAY STATE FOREST
NORTH CONWAY
BRIDGTON
Pleasant Mtn
LISBON
WOODSVILLE
Easton
Mt Lafayette
5249
FRANCONIA NOTCH
WILDWOOD
BLACK MTN STATE FOREST
LONG POND
HANCOCK
WILDERNESS TRAIL
BIG ROCK
LOOK MTN
SAWYER ROCK
C.L. GRAHAM CAMPING GROUND
ROCKY GORGE
LOWER FALLS
COVERED BRIDGE
OLIVERIAN
Mt Moosilauke
RUSSELL POND
Woodstock
Glencliff
4329
Mt Osceola
1-SABBADAY FALLS
2-PASSACONAWAY
3-JIGGER JOHNSON
ROCKBERRY CROSSING
WHITE LEDGE
CONWAY
WATERVILLE VALLEY
Waterville Valley
Warren
West Thornton
Pemigewasset
CAMPTON
MADISON BOULDER
HEMENWAY STATE FOREST
WHITE LAKE STATE PARK
KING PINE
MT WHITTIER
Ossipee Lake
PLYMOUTH
TENNEY MTN
Silver Lake
Conway Lake
VERMONT
N H
MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
KEY MAP
CANADA
Lake Champlain
MAINE
Augusta
WHITE MTNS
Laconia
GREEN MTS
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW YORK
Albany
MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
Hartford
CONNECTICUT
Providence
NJ
New York
ATLANTIC OCEAN

As a result, the Tripoli Road on the Pemigewasset Ranger District is now a focus and destination point for a high level of roadside camping use. Its eight mile length is the longest stretch of heavily used road remaining in unrestricted status on the White Mountain National Forest.

In 1982, a group of private campground owners contacted the District Ranger and the Forest Supervisor to protest visual impacts, risk of fire, behavior problems and sanitation infractions along Tripoli Road. These owners did not wish to attract the free-use campers to their commercial campgrounds. They considered the behavior characteristics of Tripoli campers a poor fit with private sector development. The private owners called attention to the fact that Tripoli Road was an attractive rural drive for visitors to the area. They considered it less attractive when serving as a roadside dispersed camping opportunity.

At the same time, the officials for the Town of Waterville Valley expressed concern that the use of Tripoli Road had converted it to a "little Kancamagus Highway". This reference tracked back to the late 1960/early 1970 era before the Restricted Use Area program had been effectively implemented. The Kancamagus Highway received extremely high roadside camping use prior to the beginning of the Restricted Use Area program.

B. Delimitations.

This report will address roadside camping only on Tripoli Road. There will be references to roadside camping on the other areas of the Forest but the scope of the report does not attempt to deal with problems or solutions relating to those other areas.

C. Limitations.

This report uses the basic Environmental Assessment format and process but is not considered a formal Environmental Assessment. The format provides a framework for evaluation of management alternatives, and has functional benefit for organizing and presenting the background relating to those alternatives.

D. Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to examine and evaluate various alternatives for managing roadside camping along Tripoli Road. Several alternatives are considered and a preferred alternative is selected. Recommendations for implementing management direction are made. Where additional information is necessary, steps are recommended for providing that information.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### A. Information Specific to Dispersed Roadside Camping:

Literature dealing specifically with dispersed roadside camping use is limited. The work of Hendee, Hogans, and Koch (1976) provides valuable background on three case study areas in the Pacific Northwest. The study covers early use of the Code-A-Site inventory method. The background on site location and density helped clarify evaluation of information for the Tripoli Road field project. The use patterns, topographic distribution of sites and peak times of site occupancy noted by Hendee, Hogans and Koch (1976) bear strong similarities to conditions prevalent on Tripoli Road.

One striking difference occurred where heavy use on one study area in Washington was associated with hunting season dates. There is little use associated with hunting or fishing activity on Tripoli Road. On the other hand, there is a significant use level associated with the October foliage season.

The material presented by Downing and Moutsinas (1978) is a further treatment of dispersed recreation along forest roads in the Pacific Northwest. Specific emphasis is on land managers' perceptions for a range of recreation activity occurring on roaded lands in public and private ownership.

Most managers indicated they would favor activities such as hiking, hunting and fishing. On the other hand, they would strongly discourage extended living, most forms of off-road vehicle use and drinking as a focal point of recreation. If ways can be found to mitigate significant problems, greater managerial support of dispersed recreation opportunities may result.

The approach taken by Downing and Clark (1979) also focuses on roaded forest lands, and is a continuation of the earlier work of Hendee, Hogans and Koch (1976). Findings conclude that developed sites are not a substitute for dispersed road settings. Many dispersed recreationists return to favorite sites and have been returning for years. When resource impacts are considered, managers tend to rate the impacts as more serious than do users.

Because there are few specific studies on dispersed roadside camping, additional knowledge must be borrowed or adapted from studies of developed sites or backcountry use. Much of the research and the literature in these areas has considerable transfer value to the Tripoli Road situation and to the roadside camping that occurs there.

B. Application of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum:

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 establishes the

direction that a broad spectrum of dispersed and developed recreation opportunities will be provided. The concept of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) provides a framework and describes a range of outdoor recreation settings that covers conditions from primitive to paved (Clark and Stankey 1979a). A specific tool for application of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum is the USDA Forest Service ROS Users Guide (1982). This Guide focuses directly on Land Management Planning. A basic premise of the ROS Guide is that diversity of opportunity best assures quality of experience. Quality is not entirely dependent on facilities, features and physical attributes. Quality relates to the extent that a particular setting satisfies a specific recreationist.

Taken in this sense, a roadside camper's dream may well be a pleasure-driver's nightmare. That is the raw material that produces user conflicts.

Fore-runners of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum place emphasis on the basic step of establishing clear objectives (Hendee and Harris 1970, Lime and Stankey 1971). Specific objectives help avoid the pitfalls of "Least Common Denominator" management (Schreyer 1976) or managing for the "average camper who doesn't exist" (Shafer 1969).

Responsibilities of the Forest Service Land Manager were highlighted at a conference covering Recreational Impact on Wildlands in Seattle, Washington (Buscher 1979). A key point developed in Buscher's presentation is the Forest Service manager's broadbase mandate to provide a wide spectrum of recreation opportunities. Coupled with this full spectrum responsibility is the challenge to implement concrete and appropriate objectives within the mix of diverse options.

Managers cannot and should not attempt to provide every type of experience opportunity on every acre, but should gear management toward providing those opportunities which are most appropriate for the particular resource and settings (Driver and Brown 1978). The basic logic of the spectrum approach is that people participate in preferred activities, within preferred environmental settings, in order to attain satisfactory experiences.

C. Site Inventory:

A technique to inventory dispersed sites was essential to the development of this report. The Code-A-Site system provides such a technique (Hendee, Clark, Hogans, Wood and Koch 1976). An adaptation of Code-A-Site was used (Forest Service, Eastern Region Supplement 1982). The Code-A-Site

System provides a format to monitor change and is highly applicable to sites along forest roads. Code-A-Site has the advantage of presenting a highly detailed inventory record which can be simplified or modified to reflect specific management needs and physical settings. A photo record of each site is recommended for inclusion with each inventory tally card.

An alternative to Code-A-Site is presented by Cole (1983). Four characteristics of a good campsite monitoring system are identified: (1) Meaningful measures of impact are utilized, (2) Measurement techniques are reliable and sensitive, (3) Costs are not too high to prohibit inventory of all sites, and (4) Measurement units can be precisely relocated. A photo record is also considered important in this system. Periodic re-examination is suggested at an interval of 5 years.

The value of both Code-A-Site and the approach advocated by Cole is that they provide a clear basis for evaluating limits of acceptable change. In a Forest Service-wide study of those who adopted the Code-A-Site system, seventy three percent of the adopters felt Code-A-Site fully met their expectations (Watson, Roggenbuck and Muth 1983).

D. Difference in User-Manager Perceptions:

The purpose of this report is to examine alternatives for managing roadside camping along a specific forest road. This activity provides visitors low-cost recreation on public and private lands in and adjacent to the White Mountain National Forest. This roadside recreation activity poses concerns of an environmental and administrative nature that land managers much face. There are inherent problems, whether the managers approve or oppose the recreation activity. Insight into such problems was presented in a study reported for three road systems in the Pacific Northwest (Downing and Moutsinas 1976, Downing and Clark 1979).

The discrepancy between the expectations of area managers and the actual behavior of users is also documented in an investigation of backcountry campsite choice in the White Mountains of New Hampshire (Leonard, Canon, Adler and Echelberger 1980). Perceived convenience of the site location is a greater consideration for the camper than for the resource oriented manager. Based on a study of 164 campers, observations suggest that heavily impacted trailside locations, close to a water source and often near other campers were frequently selected by novice campers. Such a choice seldom conforms to management perceptions of

desirable site selection.

Resource managers and users do not necessarily have the same views about what constitutes a pleasing recreation experience. Managers may seriously misjudge what users are seeking from their recreation outing, as well as how they may respond to management controls (Hendee and Harris 1970, Downing and Clark 1979). In part, this is due to differences in values and expectations. Recreation settings are a work environment for the manager.

Visitors relate to wildlands as a play environment. Most users are from urban places, do not have a biological background and are usually poorly informed on legal directives. They have varying senses of land stewardship (Clark, Hendee and Campbell 1971, Lucas 1979). Managers have a personal orientation toward natural environments and often hold more traditional views of what activities and behaviors are appropriate in such settings. Many campers may not even be aware of the resource impacts resulting from their recreational activities. The same impacts annoy and distress managers.

A study of the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness found that camper parties continued to use campsites posted closed because of camping damage (as perceived by the managers).

Part of the camping persisted because the sites looked acceptable to visitors ("What's wrong?") or because they did not recognize the impacts ("What can I hurt?"). But it is management concerns with impacts that frequently lead to constraints on users. A dilemma exists. Allowing activity to occur may give rise to user conflicts or, from traditional resource viewpoints, undesirable impacts. On the other hand, carried to an extreme, management control can limit the opportunity spectrum for the public.

In the final analysis, management decisions cannot be based solely on popular preference. Significant latitude, however, is often feasible within the constraints and this is an area where user desires can legitimately influence policy to some degree (Hendee and Harris 1970).

E. Social-Psychological Relationships:

It is known that use levels on Tripoli Road have been high for more than a decade. A primary reason is that the Restricted Use Area Program has eliminated most other options. Field observations and citation records suggest that there is a high percentage of repeat use. Results of law enforcement records for the years 1981 through 1983 are summarized in Appendices B and C.

Some of the larger groups originate from a common geographic neighborhood and shared recreational experiences are an outgrowth of that background. A further explanation for repeat use is that visitors find the physical setting attractive. This stems from the roaded natural characteristics. The road itself provides a full canopy and "green tunnel" effect. Much of the length of Tripoli Road also provides easy roadside access to water in the form of small brooks. These brooks intersect the road at right angles at some locations and parallel the road for some significant distances at other sites. The effect is visually appealing, offers auditory enhancement and provides water for in-camp use. In assessing the appeal of the campsites, and the element of repeat use, campers obviously return because their experience was satisfying to some degree. There are various experience value elements involved in user satisfaction (Driver and Brown 1978, Schreyer and Roggenbuck 1978).

Brown (1981) lists a total of seventeen satisfaction elements. This list includes:

1. Relationships with nature
2. Escape from physical pressures
3. Escape from social pressures
4. Achievement/challenge
5. Autonomy/independence/freedom
6. Reflection on personal values
7. Recollection/nostalgia
8. Risk taking/action/excitement
9. Meeting/observing other people
10. Use and care of equipment
11. Exercise/physical fitness
12. Being with one's recreation group
13. Learning/exploration
14. Family togetherness
15. Privacy
16. Security
17. Physical rest

Observations suggest that, from the preceding list, campers along Tripoli Road value escape from physical pressures, escape from social pressures, being with their own recreation groups and recollection/nostalgia.

These elements are not included as an in-depth dimension of this field project. At the same time, an understanding of this aspect provides background for identifying areas which need management consideration. Awareness of these values and expectations may be basic in determining if these factors are consistent with available resources and competing demands.

Driver and Brown (1978) suggest that the training of recrea-

tion resource planners and managers has emphasized natural and physical science skills first, with administrative skills receiving the next, but considerably less, emphasis. Relatively few natural resource professionals have formal training in the behavorial science disciplines of sociology, psychology, political science or anthropology within a context that makes these disciplines relevant to wildland resource planning and management. Tremendous progress has been made recently in relating concepts from the social and behavorial sciences to recreation planning and management problems.

The reason this information is not getting applied more widely is that, during the past 10 years, the state of relevant social and behavorial science knowledge has gone beyond the expertise available to implement it.

F. Resource Impacts:

Visitor use patterns have resulted in identifiable resource changes at user-established sites. Most impacts relate to changes in soil, vegetation and visual qualities. Potential also exists for impacts on water quality.

There is evidence to suggest that campsites should be thought of as unique eco-systems and that deviation from natural situations should not be the only criteria for

determining acceptable impacts. It is possible for older sites, under limited use, to reach a state of dynamic equilibrium where seasonal use impacts, management efforts and natural recovery effects interact (Hart 1982).

Soil type, elevation, slope and drainage are identified as critical factors in determining durability of a campsite and its capacity to withstand change (Fay and Rice 1975).

Elevations on Tripoli Road range from a low of 1400 feet near Waterville Valley to a high of 2300 feet at Thornton Gap. This nine hundred foot differential with a 2300 foot maximum may seem high to those who are accustomed to gentle terrain and less topographic relief. However, these elevations are within a range that affords site characteristics having good capacity to withstand the impacts associated with camping in the White Mountains. An understanding of acceptable change limits within established management objectives is an important factor in the decision-making process (Hall and Fay 1978, Clark and Stankey 1979b). Selection of sites with unsuitable or fragile characteristics can result in rapid and severe biological degradation (Godwin and Leonard 1977). There is evidence that strongly suggests that closure of dispersed sites which lack durable

characteristics should be permanent rather than temporary (Cole and Ranz 1983).

One method of redistributing camper use and altering resource impacts was used adjacent to Restricted Use Areas on the White Mountain National Forest (Echelberger, Leonard and Adler 1983). Simple, manager-selected campsites located away from trails and streams helped successfully disperse campers at acceptable locations outside the Restricted Use Area. Such a technique mitigated the need for regulation and provided a model for future independent site-selection by campers.

The impact of recreational use on water quality has long been a concern for resource managers. Detailed study of a Colorado watershed evaluated the effect of camper concentrations on water quality in the Cache la Poudre River (Aukerman and Springer 1976). It was concluded that camper caused bacterial pollution was not a significant impact on water quality.

The Cedar and Green Rivers in Washington and the Clacamas River in Oregon were subjects of a similar water quality study (Lee, Symons and Robeck 1970). Results of the work showed no measurable influence on bacteria counts because

of the increase in human recreational use level along the three drainages. The researchers do conclude that watersheds with higher human use levels should be monitored to determine at what level of human use an influence on bacteria densities is detected.

G. Communication with Recreationists:

Past communication with campers along Tripoli Road has placed heavy emphasis on law enforcement and compliance with specifics of the Code of Federal Regulations. There are approaches which are less drastic and may achieve satisfactory results in terms of desirable behavior, improved camper ethics and a higher care for the resource.

Communication aimed at enhancing the recreation experience has the benefit of being more positive and less regulatory (Wagar 1971). A focus on explaining the rationale of regulations in a personal contact has been effective when combined with other communication tools (Bradley 1981). A program of combining backcountry law enforcement and Host Volunteers was initiated in 1983 by cooperative effort of the Forest Service and Appalachian Mountain Club on all five Districts of the White Mountain National Forest. There is reason to believe that the combination of communications and enforcement which proved effective in the back-

country, would achieve favorable results in roadside camping areas.

Where communications are involved, attention must be given to ethics and fairness to user groups. Unintentional bias in presenting information may discriminate against a group or groups of visitors (More 1983). In steps taken to re-distribute camper use, it is vital that the information given be fair, accurate and responsive to visitor needs. Given the benefit of reasonable explanation, visitors often accept the relocation of campsites from fragile to more durable sites (Lucas 1979).

Communication services can be an important factor in effectively modifying visitor behavior (Lime and Stankey 1971). Four by-products of an effective program are presented:

First: Increasing contact with visitors can help them discover the range of available recreation opportunities. They can route themselves to those areas that match their interest.

Second: Educational information can result in a reduction in destructive behavior.

Third: Better communication gives the manager an opportunity to explain to those visitors who oppose certain management actions why some preferences cannot be met.

Fourth: Providing accurate information is another way to change and improve patterns of use.

No single information technique can be expected to meet the diverse needs of all different visitors to the White Mountains. A sound approach includes a mix of methods ranging from plain to subtle and specific to general (Taylor and MacKoy 1978).

## III. PROCEDURES

The following steps provide a basis for approaching the objectives of this report as it relates to management of roadside camping along Tripoli Road.

A. Inventory of user-established sites using the Code-A-Site techniques.

B. Review of Forest Service Manuals, Handbooks and file correspondence.

C. Literature review using the following sources:

Recreation Research Publications, a Bibliography, USDA Forest Service 1983.

Lamson Library at Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH

Follow-up on extensive bibliographies contained in articles reviewed in the preceding steps.

Conference and discussion with Ray Leonard, Recreation Research, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Durham NH.

D. Written requests, interviews and discussions with:

Representatives of the private recreation sector.

Local civic and town officer contacts.

Specialists and staff of the Ranger Districts and the Forest Supervisor's Office.

A listing of contacts and respondents is given in Chapter X.

E. Evaluation of the alternatives using a basic environmental assessment format and criteria set forth in Chapter V.

## IV. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

To quantify the number of user established campsites on Tripoli Road, Code-A-Site inventory was conducted in September, 1983. The inventory recorded 62 major locations of user established sites. This inventory will be continued to add further locations as they become evident. The inventory provides basis for an assessment of impacts on the physical environment.

### A. Soil:

Campsites are normally located on sites which are level or gently sloping. Few site locations exceed 5 percent slope. Soils are well drained and have a high sand and gravel content. Erosion on nearly all sites is considered minimal. Annual freezing and thawing makes compaction a temporary condition on sites receiving light and moderate levels of use.

Three of the larger sites are located in borrow pit areas. Camping use on the soil values at these sites is not a significant impact.

### B. Vegetation:

With the exception of borrow pit areas, most campsites have an overhead canopy closure ranging from 75 percent to 100 percent. The major cover is deciduous hardwoods of beech-birch-maple type. Minor amounts of spruce, hemlock

and balsam fir are present. This crown cover tends to shade out ground vegetation. Camper traffic and site modification have diminished ground cover further.

Saplings and lower limbs of saplings are absent on the majority of sites, both as a result of natural shading, and from cutting by campers. On 30 percent of the sites, pole sized trees have sustained chopping or peeling of bark. Sites have sustained a loss of ground cover that is partially restored each year by annual leaf fall. This temporary loss of cover is considered to be of minimal and acceptable level.

C. Visual Quality:

Heavy use of the sites occurs on holidays and weekends. At peak use the occupied campsites may be objectionable to passing motorists, sightseers and hikers. The current draft of the White Mountain National Forest Plan designates the entire Tripoli Road corridor as having a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification for roaded natural opportunity setting. Camping is an acceptable activity within this classification.

Occupancy at user established sites is limited in time frame. During weekdays the sites receive low occupancy and visual impact is extremely light. Less than ten percent of the sites are occupied from Monday through mid-Friday on non-holiday week day periods. The road corridor is free of visual

impacts from camping in that period. Litter is sometimes an on-site factor, but is not a significant visual impact to the passing motorist.

Visual Quality Objectives for the foreground zone of Tripoli Road are mapped as a combination of Retention and Partial Retention. Retention provides for management activities that are not visually evident. Partial Retention provides for management activities which may be evident but remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape. The objectives are an indication of what is visually expected and acceptable to the general recreating public.

Even though Tripoli Road may be considered scenic, it lacks a strong element of variety. A major attribute is its character as a narrow, canopied, unpaved road. That characteristic offers an experience not common to many other roads of the area. Camping and drive-for-pleasure activity along the road have a temporary effect on the landscape, but do not prevent achieving the visual quality objectives previously described.

D. Fish and Wildlife:

The campsites occupy an insignificant area of land and virtually all of it is within 300 feet of the roaded corridor. None of the land is floodplain, wetland, or habitat for threatened or endangered species. Impacts on the wildlife resource are minimal.

E. Water Quality:

No site specific data is available on the effect of dispersed camping on water quality of the streams bordering Tripoli Road. The problem of specific concern to managers and users is the impact of human waste disposed where a lack of sanitary facilities exist. A study conducted in the Greenwater watershed of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, suggests that camping activity and specific site location could play a part in affecting water quality (Christensen, Pacha, Varness and Lapen 1976). Conclusive information is needed to determine the effects on a site specific basis for Tripoli Road conditions. Efforts to monitor water quality are a desirable action for heavily used dispersed camping locations.

F. Economics:

Roadside camping use on Tripoli Road has light economic effect locally. Revenue contributions via local purchases are limited, even though camping use totals 18,150 Recreation Visitor Days for the 105 day summer recreation season.

Use of sites is short-term, usually two or three days in duration. The common points of user origin are urban/suburban areas less than three hours of travel time away. Forest Service field crews have observed that most campers arrive with basic supplies and additional purchases are not significant in volume.

G. Political:

There is local interest in how the Forest Service decides to manage roadside camping on Tripoli Road and throughout the general undeveloped forest zones. Input to the draft version of the Forest Plan was limited, but comments there reflect a general sentiment against roadside camping use at undeveloped sites. Fire danger and resource abuse are perceived to be very real threats by local selectmen, the private sector and tourist promotional organizations. Public input to the Waterville Unit Plan (1976) strongly favored managing the Tripoli Road for its scenic value.

The executive director of the New Hampshire Campground Owner's Association has requested that Tripoli Road be designated as a Restricted Use area on the basis of public safety and reduction of fire hazard. An objective review of fire occurrence and Code-A-Site inventory of resource conditions fails to support the concern in these areas. There has been one fire, one acre in size on Tripoli Road in the past six years. With minor exceptions the impacts on soil, vegetation and the visual resource are considered within acceptable limits for camping activity within a roaded natural setting in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

Town officials from Waterville Valley express the opinion that camping should not be banned on the basis of law enforcement problems. At the same time, they advocate increased information-education measures and continuation of consistent and visible Forest Service/cooperator patrols.

There is public interest in management of the Tripoli Road but the final decision is not expected to be a highly sensitive political issue.

H. Social:

Roadside camping has provided a traditional service to the public on the White Mountain National Forest. It is evident that when users choose undeveloped roadside settings, they seek an experience that is different from that available at developed sites (Downing and Clark 1979). Often there are vacancies at commercial and public campgrounds when roadside use is at moderate to high levels on Tripoli Road. In many cases, the users choose a dispersed setting because they can engage in activities not appropriate at developed sites.

In the case of users on Tripoli Road, a difference in recreation preferences and values had led to a degree of conflict with representatives of the sightseer segment of the public. Traditional drive-for-pleasure groups tend to regard roadside camping as inherently questionable in value. Spokesmen

for the private sector campgrounds are also opposed to the camp-for-free status of Tripoli Road.

The New Hampshire Campground Owners Association categorically advocates elimination of roadside camping and has requested that Restricted Use Area designation be used to prohibit this activity. There are eight major commercial campgrounds within a 15-mile radius of Tripoli Road. In aggregate, these areas total 950 campsites. Most provide full service hook-ups and a high degree of development. There are seven public (Forest Service or State) campgrounds within a 15 mile radius of Tripoli Road. These areas offer 360 campsites and services are more rustic and of a lesser development scale than the commercial campgrounds.

An assessment of the opportunities for roadside camping indicate that there are a limited number of desirable settings available on the White Mountain National Forest. Desirable characteristics for this opportunity include the presence of closed-canopy or "green tunnel" visual character of the road, adequate parking space and accessibility to water. The Slippery Brook Road on the Saco District provides these elements as does the Wild River Road on the Evans Notch District. The Wild River Road is among those roads in Restricted Use status.

Route 49 (Mad River Road) lies immediately south of Tripoli Road and is in Restricted Use status. The Kancamagus Highway, to the north of Tripoli Road is also classified as Restricted Use. This sequence of travel ways - Route 49, Tripoli Road and the Kancamagus Highway, represent a major non-interstate corridor across the Pemigewasset District and into the Saco District. Fifty-five miles of road are involved. Eight miles of this total, along Tripoli Road, are open to dispersed, roadside camping.

Geographics, accessibility from two major exits on Interstate 93, desirable physical factors, and a shortage of similar opportunity settings combine to place high use demands on Tripoli Road for roadside camping. Some of these same factors also focus high drive-for-pleasure pressure on Tripoli Road.

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Four alternatives will be evaluated to determine how well they meet selected criteria. These criteria were developed in an assessment of existing plans, administrative guidelines, public input and review of applicable literature. The criteria are:

A. The alternative provides appropriate and desired recreation opportunities; it meets a public need.

B. The alternative complies with current Forest Service recreation management direction; it is consistent with policy set in the National Forest Management Act of 1976 where specific emphasis is placed on providing a broad spectrum

of dispersed and developed recreation opportunities.

C. The alternative provides for health, safety and resource protection.

D. The alternative is feasible and can be economically implemented.

E. The alternative provides for mitigating and minimizing user conflicts.

F. The alternative provides for balanced measures of user information and effective enforcement of appropriate regulations.

VI. MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES PROPOSED

A. No Action. Continue the current management direction. This is a status quo alternative. Primary management actions would be a continuation of the current level of combined Forest Service patrol and Cooperative Law Enforcement coverage. Citations for violations of rules and regulations would be strongly emphasized. Informational contact by Forest Service patrol people would be limited.

B. Prohibit all camping by designating the full length of Tripoli Road as a Restricted Use Area.

C. Designate the full length of Tripoli Road as a Restricted Use Area, but provide for limited camping at designated sites, by written permit only.

D. Develop new public information efforts to contact visitors; offer alternative camping/sight-seer choices; effectively disperse use; improve information signing and promote a good

camping ethic

## VII. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Each of the four alternatives for management of roadside camping along Tripoli Road was evaluated. A matrix showing a summary of the evaluation is found on page 39 . Specific effects of implementing each alternative follow:

Alternative A: No Action.

Continuance of this management direction would meet a public need for roadside camping. Dispersed camping opportunity would continue as an element of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum offered on Tripoli Road. National direction and policy would be met where this diversity of opportunity is retained.

Health and safety conditions would not change. Some poorly located sites would continue in use without action to improve use patterns adjacent to streams. Relative costs of patrol and operation would not change significantly. The roadside camper/sightseer conflict would continue and could become a greater problem if use increases on the main travel route. The balance between regulation and information would not change or improve. The management effort would lean heavily to the regulation-enforcement end of the scale. The issue of user conflict would not be specifically addressed.

Alternative B: Prohibit camping. Designate the entire length of Tripoli Road as a Restricted Use Area.

The alternative would not address the demand and need for roadside camping. There is also a failure to provide for a broad spectrum of Recreation Opportunity in keeping with National Forest Management Act direction. Health and safety requirements would be met since there would be an absence of user impact on water quality. Camper related impacts on other resources would also be eliminated.

The cost to implement and enforce more restrictive measures are estimated to be $3040 per season above current levels. This cost would apply to the first and second seasons following establishment of Restricted Use status. Following the adjustment period, costs for the third and subsequent years would decline from current levels by $1580 per operating season.

User conflicts would be minimal because camping would be discontinued. Forest Service interaction with the public would be largely of a regulatory and enforcement nature. There would be some attention given to explaining reasons for establishment of the Restricted Use Area. High levels of Forest Service patrol and Cooperative Law Enforcement would be required for initial establishment and enforcement of the Restricted Use Area.

This alternative does not effectively address the public need for roadside camping. It also fails to meet National direction for broad diversity of recreation opportunity at the District and Forest levels.

Alternative C: Designate Tripoli Road as a Restricted Use Area, but provide for limited camping at designated sites by written permit

This alternative would meet a need for some level of roadside camping, but the available capacity for such camping would be significantly regulated and modified. This alternative would be a qualified response to National direction for broad diversity of recreation opportunity. The high degree of regulation and control would meet health and safety needs since designated sites could be selected to prevent adverse resource and water quality impacts. Regulating dispersion and numbers of campers would serve to minimize user conflicts. However, issuance of permits and administration of a permit system would be cumbersome. The estimated cost of implementation would be an additional $4460 per season. Research indicates that permit requirements are perceived by dispersed recreationists as an infringement on the freedom that many roadside campers value highly (Downing and Clark 1979). This factor would have adverse bearing on user satisfaction and on ease of administration.

This alternative would be costly and difficult to administrate.

Alternative D: Increase public information efforts. Offer alternative camping/sightseer choices, disperse use effectively and promote a good camping ethic. Retain the law enforcement coverage of Alternative A.

This alternative meets the public need for roadside camping and complies with National direction and policy on diverse recreation opportunity. Through effective user contact and selective closure of problem sites, potential health and safety hazards associated with water quality could be avoided. Information efforts and Forest Service presence of a Volunteer Host would expand the opportunity to foster an improved camper ethic. Distribution of information during high-use periods would provide viable options to both sightseers and campers, and help resolve conflict situations. Cost of implementing Volunteer Host coverage for the summer season is estimated to be $1980.

Additional Considerations: Some consideration was given to the alternative of site hardening. A further possibility involved opening Route 49 to camping and closing Tripoli Road. The site hardening measure was rejected because of high cost and questionable benefit. Opening Route 49 where sightseer traffic is extremely high would lead to greater user conflicts

than now exist on Tripoli Road. These options were not considered viable alternatives.

A matrix summary of Alternatives A through D follows.

| | Meets Public Recreation Needs | Meets F. S. Policy & Directives | Responds to Resource, Health and Safety Needs | Economically Feasible | Resolution of User Conflicts | Balances Information & Regulations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A<br>No Action | YES | YES | LOW-MODERATE | HIGH | NO | LOW |
| | Responds to roadside camping demand. | Meets intent of NFMA and ROS | A few sites remain as problems | No additional costs incurred. | No action taken to resolve differences | Primary effort is Law Enforcement |
| B<br>Prohibit Camping | NO | NO | HIGH | LOW-SHORT TERM<br>HIGH-LONG TERM | YES | LOW |
| | Response to need is negative | Spectrum of opportunities diminished | Impacts fully eliminated | Initial cost expensive<br>Later cost inexpensive | Eliminate camping use and associated conflict | Overbalanced to regulation |
| C<br>Limit Camping to Designated Sites | NO | PARTIALLY | HIGH | MODERATE | YES | LOW |
| | Limits freedom of choice | Would establish limits of use | Problem sites eliminated | Costs are slightly higher | Action taken mitigates conflict | Highly regulated |
| D<br>Increase Public Information Effort | YES | YES | MODERATE-HIGH | MODERATE | YES | HIGH |
| | Responds to camping demand | Meets intent of NFMA and ROS | Closes sites with resource/ safety problems | Costs are slightly higher | Provides substitute and alternatives | Increases information. Maintains ability to regulate |

## VIII. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative for managing roadside use on the Tripoli Road is Alternative D. Increase public information efforts; offer alternative camping/sightseer choices; effectively disperse visitors and promote good camping ethics.

This alternative would retain the current levels of law enforcement now in effect under Alternative A. This includes periodic Forest Service and Co-operative Law Enforcement Patrols.

This alternative is selected because it most effectively meets the evaluation criteria.

Alternative A is rejected because it fails to provide adequate user information and does not address the issue of user conflict.

Alternative B is rejected because it does not respond to public need and fails to meet National direction for broad diversity of recreation opportunity.

Alternative C is rejected because it would be cumbersome and costly to administrate. Implementation would also have adverse impacts on user satisfaction.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE - EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION

In order to implement the preferred alternative, Volunteer Host coverage will be initiated for the Memorial Day through Labor Day season on Tripoli Road. The additional presence of a Forest Service representative will increase the opportunity to foster and promote a desirable camper ethic.

To achieve better dispersion of campers, spur roads which are now gated would be opened during those 10 or 12 days of heavy weekend and holiday use. These spur roads are not constructed to a standard that will permit all-season, all-weather use, but specific spurs are capable of sustaining short-term, temporary use during the summer recreation season.

At the same time, those existing sites which are too near stream courses will be closed, signed in a positive manner and brushed in as a water quality protection measure.

In some cases, the Volunteer Host will be able to direct campers to other sites and other roads that are a suitable substitute for Tripoli Road. Specific needs may be met by directing use to developed campgrounds which have vacancies, if that is determined to be a suitable user and opportunity match. This step would serve to reduce camper conflicts by offering the best available recreation opportunity for specific visitor needs.

The host could similarly provide information on substitute settings for sightseers who desire a drive where camper density is light or absent. There are other area roads that provide opportunities for pleasure driving in a setting where roadside camping use is light. Where routes are low-speed and maintenance is of a minimal level, these conditions will be made clear to prospective users.

The Kancamagus Highway and Route 49 are paved two-lane roads that provide a drive-for-pleasure opportunity where the ROS class is roaded natural and roadside camper impacts can be entirely avoided. Camping use is excluded because both roads are Restricted Use areas.

In summary, this step defines roadside camping as a primary recreation opportunity and management objective for the Tripoli Road corridor. Consideration is then provided for mitigating user conflicts by directing sightseers to suitable alternative locations.

Sightseers would also be advised that camping use and vehicle traffic on Tripoli Road are both light during weekday periods. This information would allow visitors interested in sightseeing to schedule their visit in a time frame favorable to the experience they desire.

## IX. MANAGEMENT ACTION NEEDED

With the selection of a preferred alternative, much work is ahead as a preliminary step to implement decisions and initiating action.

At this point, broad public involvement has not been requested or received. However, the alternatives considered and the preferred alternative need to be reviewed with those who submitted their comments and suggestions relative to management of camping use along Tripoli Road. This will be done by providing respondents with a summary of the alternatives and the preferred alternative, then requesting their reaction and further input.

The following management actions are proposed:

1. Recruit and train a suitable Volunteer Host to provide the additional information services included in the preferred alternative.

2. Stress the importance of balanced information service and enforcement action. Increase training of Forest Service patrol personnel with emphasis on providing a full range of visitor information.

3. Incorporate the principles outlined by Bradley (1981), in A Human Approach to Reducing Wildland Impacts in training for

the Volunteer Host and Law Enforcement employees.

4. Develop and distribute handout material covering improved camping ethics, low inpact use and no-trace camping.

5. Use the results of previous year law enforcement actions and citations issued as a training tool. This information provides specific background for understanding user behavior and needs. See Appendix B summary of violations by state of origin and Appendix C, summary and analysis by type of violation.

6. Provide adequate dumpster units, suitably located, to handle refuse originating on Tripoli Road.

7. By May 1 each year, inventory those spur roads off Tripoli Road which can be used to disperse camper traffic to sites more suitable than the main road corridor. This step will need to be compatible with active timber sales, road surface conditions and other resource considerations. Establish schedules for opening suitable gated roads for those high use periods when additional capacity is needed and user conflict can be minimized. Optimum use of these spurs can be made through effort of the Volunteer Host and conventional Forest Service patrol coverage. General location of spur roads is shown on the map on page 47 .

8. Obliterate, abandon, revegetate and use positive signing to close

the small number of sites that are poorly located. A major criteria will be unacceptable location relative to live streams. Input from soils, hydrology and landscape specialists will be requested. Preliminary Code-A-Site information does not indicate a large scale closure of sites.

9. Continue and complete the inventory of user-established sites using the Code-A-Site system. Use the data compiled in Code-A-Site inventory to establish a limits-of-use approach to management of camping on Tripoli Road.

10. Using standard posts and backboards, install "carry-in, carry-out" signs at sites which have a long standing history of littering, vandalism, or user problems. Select or develop signs which have appealing format, positive message and a clear explanation of why specific management actions apply. See Appendices E and F for poster examples.

11. Establish a cleanup schedule to assure that sites receive a compliance check and post-use inspection immediately after periods of heavy use. Take appropriate corrective action and make user contact to manage for improved use of problem sites.

12. Cease to use Tripoli Road as an elastic overflow area during heavy use periods. Be prepared to offer alternatives outside Tripoli Road. A listing of lighter use roadside alternatives will be compiled, using both on-district options and mutually agreed upon alternatives discussed with adjacent Districts.

Specific locations may vary from year to year, but need to be planned well in advance with the intent to effectively use the reasonable options available.

13. As a point of yearly review for the Restricted Use Area program, evaluate the distribution and status of forest roads still open to unregulated roadside camping. This will afford a forest-wide picture of options that are available for this element of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

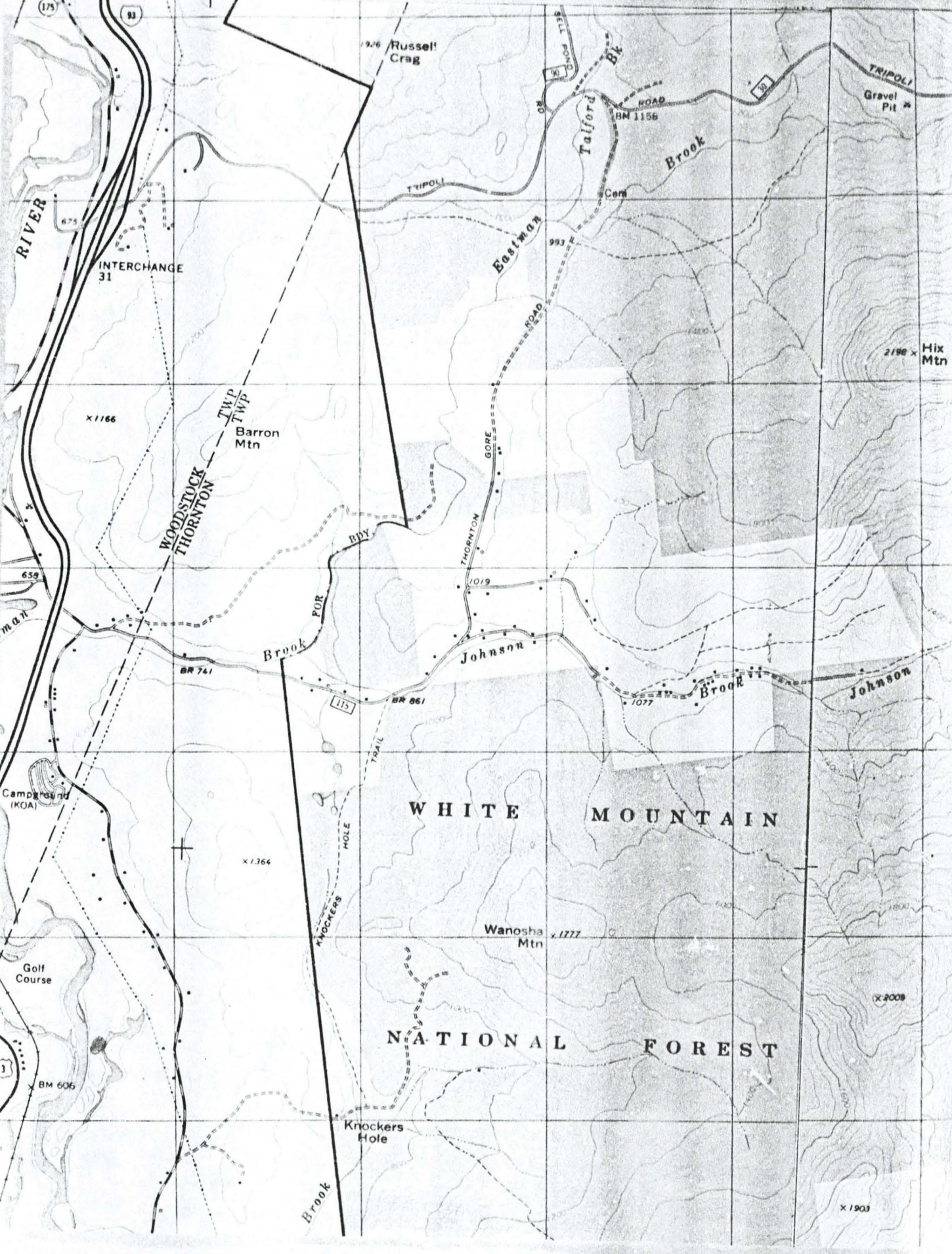
The management actions presented are not to be considered static or rigid. Time, additional information, field application and monitoring will turn up points where flexibility and modification are in order.

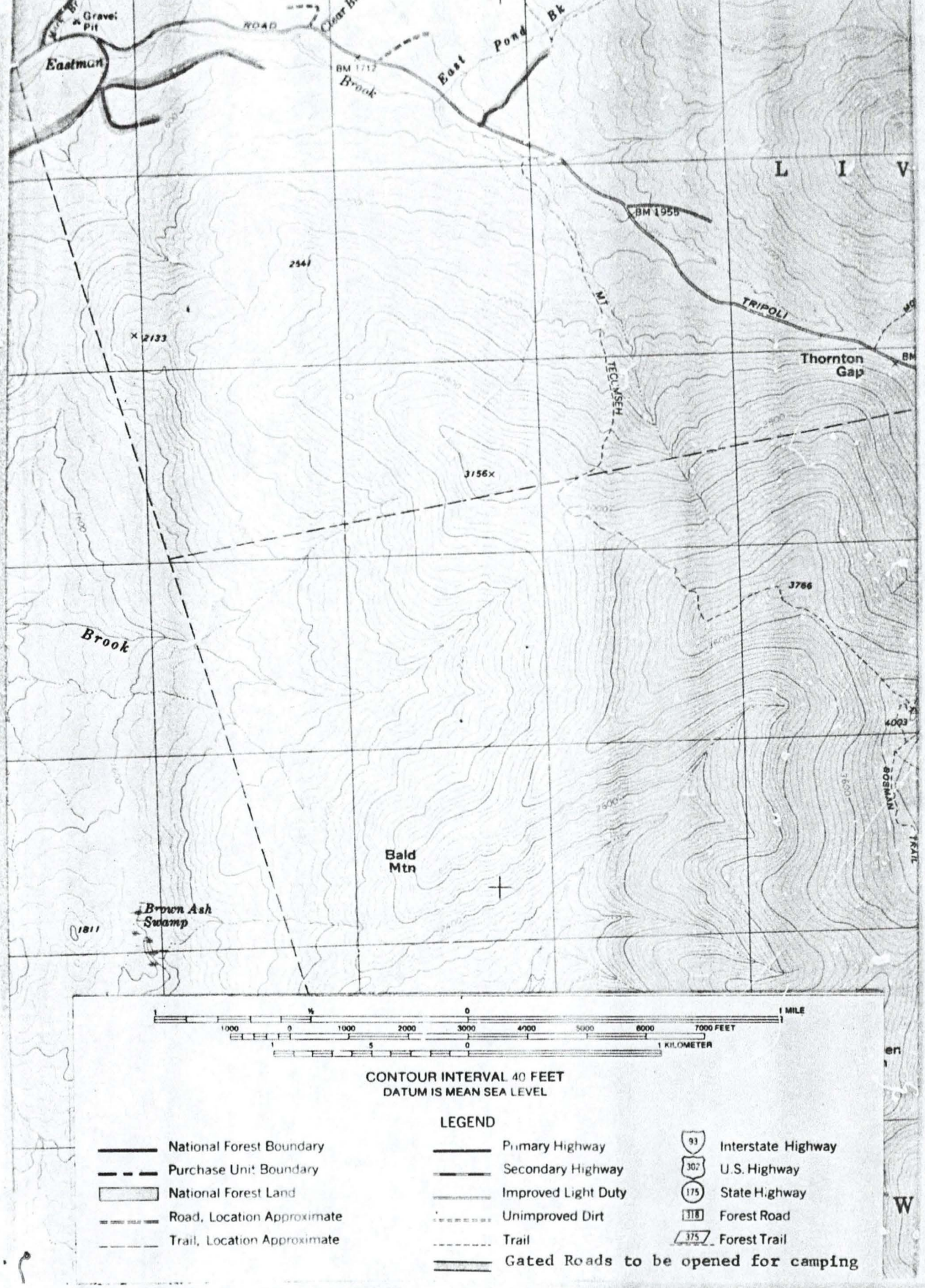
The balanced intent is that management actions incorporate not only regulation and enforcement, but beneficial components of public information and helpful contact. Users should have an increasingly fuller opportunity to perceive not only the "what" of management action, but the "why" behind it.

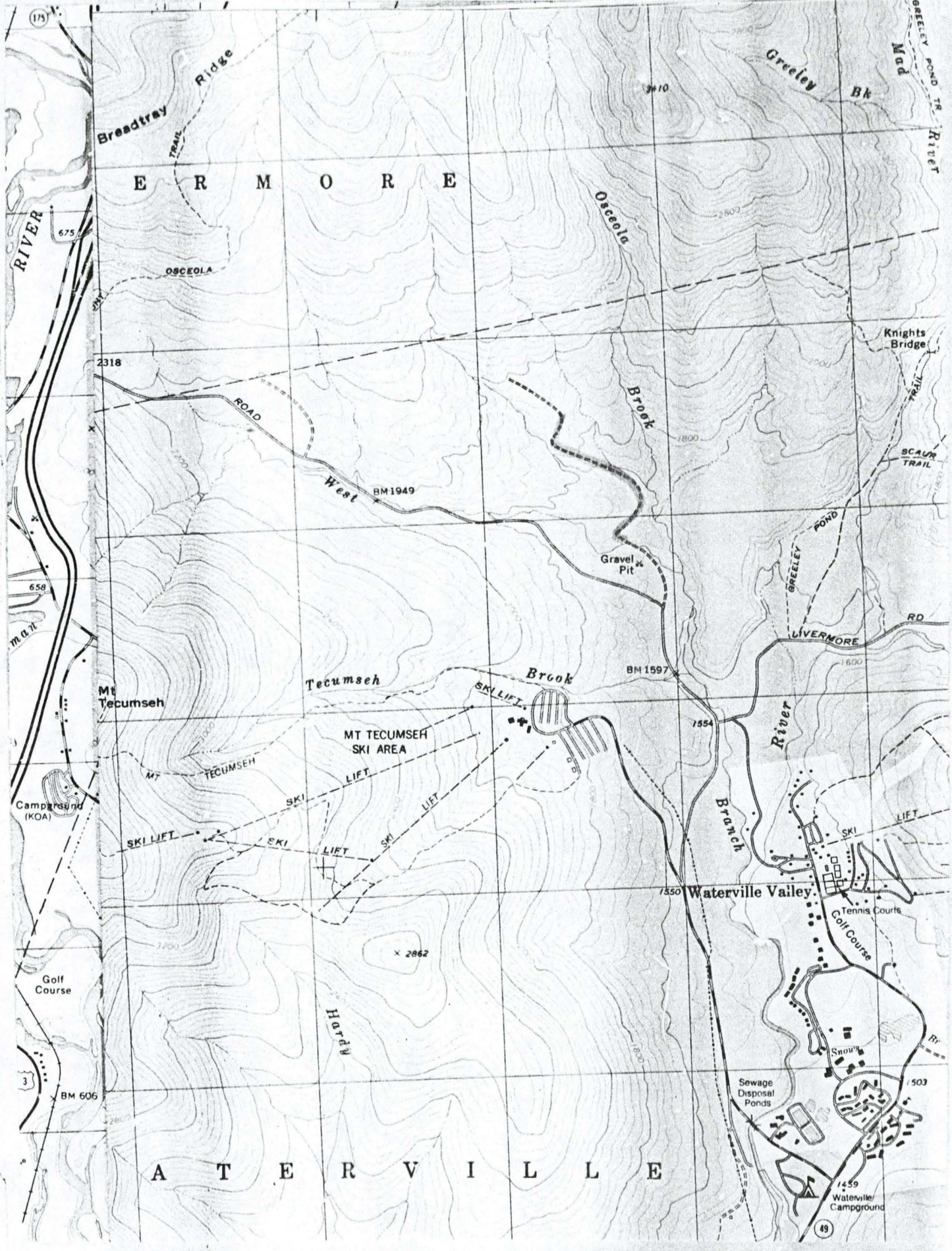
TRIPOLI ROAD

Map of Spur Roads to

Be Opened for Camping


Russell Crag
Talford Bk
Brook
TRIPOLI
Gravel Pit
ROAD
BM 1156
Cem
Eastman
993
Hix Mtn
2198
INTERCHANGE 31
RIVER
675
TWP
Barron Mtn
WOODSTOCK
THORNTON
GORE
ROAD
THORNTON
1019
BPY
POR
Brook
Johnson
BR 741
BR 861
115
1077
TRAIL
Campground (KOA)
WHITE MOUNTAIN
KNOCKERS HOLE
Wanosha Mtn
1777
Golf Course
NATIONAL FOREST
BM 606
Knockers Hole
Brook
1903
2009
1364
1166
659


Gravel Pit
ROAD
Eastman
BM 1712
Brook
East Pond Bk
L I V
BM 1955
2541
TRIPOLI
2133
TECUMSEH
Thornton Gap
3156
3766
Brook
4003
BOSMAN TRAIL
Bald Mtn
Brown Ash Swamp
1811
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
LEGEND
National Forest Boundary
Purchase Unit Boundary
National Forest Land
Road, Location Approximate
Trail, Location Approximate
Primary Highway
Secondary Highway
Improved Light Duty
Unimproved Dirt
Trail
Gated Roads to be opened for camping
93 Interstate Highway
302 U.S. Highway
175 State Highway
318 Forest Road
375 Forest Trail


Breadtray Ridge
TRAIL
E R M O R E
Greeley Bk
Mad River
GREELEY POND TR.
RIVER
OSCEOLA
Osceola
OSCEOLA TRAIL
2318
Knights Bridge
TRAIL
ROAD
West Brook
BM 1949
SCAUR TRAIL
Gravel Pit
GREELEY POND
LIVERMORE RD
BM 1597
Tecumseh Brook
SKI LIFT
Mt Tecumseh
MT TECUMSEH SKI AREA
MT TECUMSEH SKI LIFT
SKI LIFT
SKI LIFT
SKI LIFT
SKI LIFT
Campground (KOA)
River
Branch
SKI LIFT
Waterville Valley
Tennis Courts
Golf Course
Golf Course
Hardy
Snow's
Sewage Disposal Ponds
BM 606
A T E R V I L L E
Waterville Campground

## X. CONSULTATION WITH OTHERS

A written request for input to management of use on Tripoli Road was sent to approximately fifteen organizations, individuals and Forest Service people. Twelve written responses were returned in reply to the request. Further information was compiled by personal contact, on-site review, a survey of revelant literature and a review of files, correspondence and records.

### A. Written Responses Given

1. Ronald F. Brown, Executive Director, New Hampshire Campground Owner's Association, Nashua, New Hampshire
2. Gary Carr, District Ranger, Androscoggin Ranger District Gorham, New Hampshire
3. Stephen Chandler, District Ranger, Pemigewasset Ranger District, Plymouth, New Hampshire
4. Arthur Gigliello, Assistant Ranger, Ammonoosuc Ranger District, Bethlehem, New Hampshire
5. Hoyt Hall, Recreation Staff Specialist, Forest Supervisor's Office, Laconia, New Hampshire
6. Richard Hamilton, White Mountain Attractions Association, North Woodstock, New Hampshire
7. Tom Kokx, Landscape Architect, Forest Supervisor's Office, Laconia, New Hampshire
8. Paul Leavitt, Chief of Police, Waterville Valley, New Hampshire
9. Richard C. McVey, Assistant Ranger, Evans Notch Ranger District, Bethel, Maine
10. Sterling Messer, Forest Technician, Pemigewasset Ranger District Plymouth, New Hampshire

11. Anne O'Connor, Executive Director, I-93 Gateway Chamber of Commerce, Campton, New Hampshire

12. David Pratt III, Assistant Ranger, Saco Ranger District, Conway New Hampshire

B. Personal Contact and Discussion

1. Stephen Davis, Broken Branch Campground, North Woodstock, New Hampshire

2. Stephen Fay, Soil Scientist, Forest Supervisor's Office, Laconia, New Hampshire

3. Randy Ferrin, Hydrologist, Forest Supervisor's Office, Laconia, New Hampshire

4. Herbert Karsten, Jr., Forest Technician, Pemigewasset Ranger District, Plymouth, New Hampshire

5. Ray Leonard, Recreation Research, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Durham, New Hampshire

6. Janice Mulherin, Forester, Pemigewasset Ranger District Plymouth, New Hampshire

7. Earl Niewald, Recreation Staff Officer, Forest Supervisor's Office, Laconia, New Hampshire

8. Michael Seeger, Assistant Ranger, Pemigewasset Ranger District, Plymouth, New Hampshire

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# APPENDICES

A. RESTRICTED USE AREA MAP

B. STATE OF ORIGIN FOR VIOLATION NOTICES ISSUED

C. THREE YEAR ANALYSIS FOR VIOLATION NOTICES

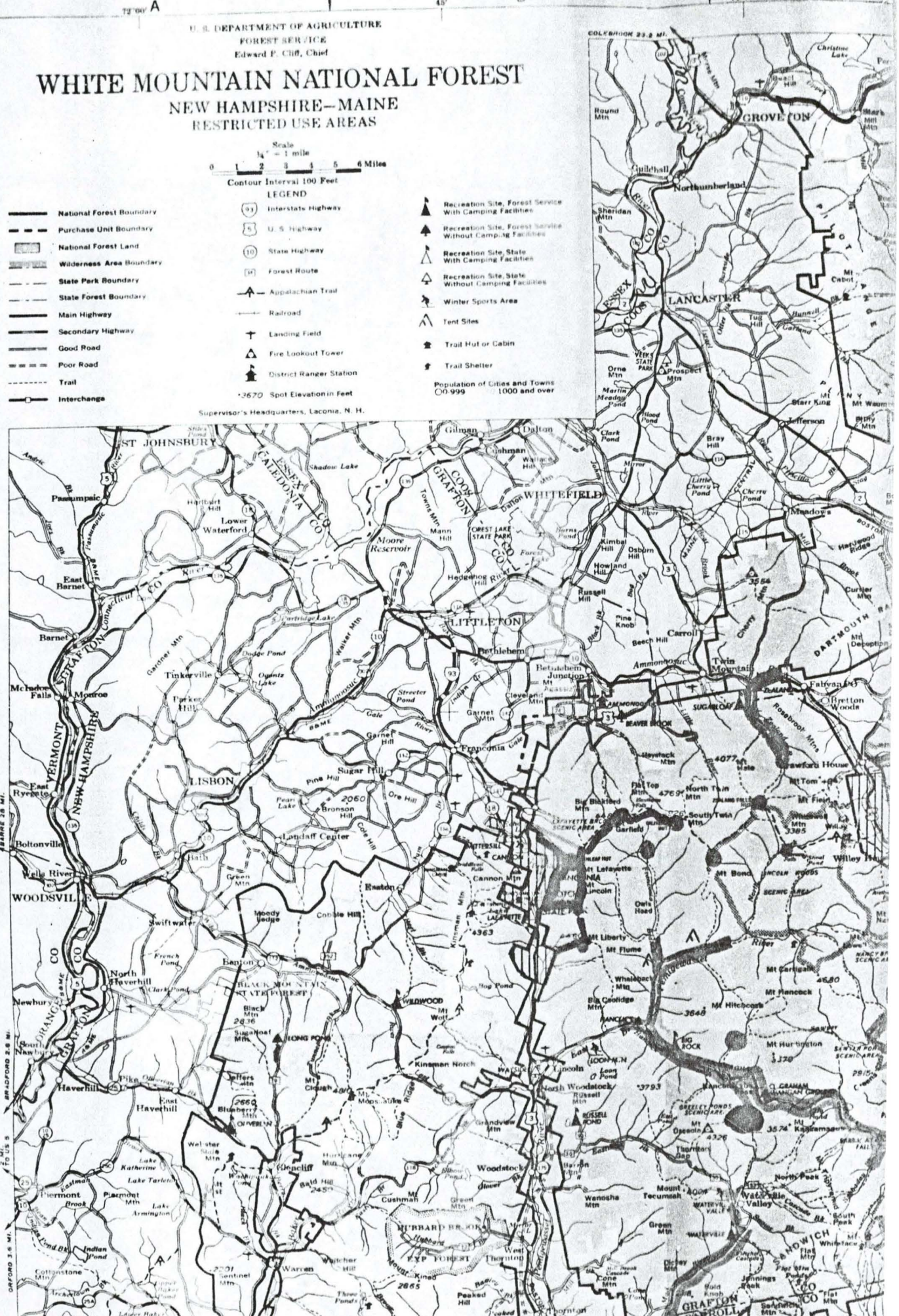
D. GRAPH PROFILE OF COSTS FOR ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

E. POSTER FOR SITE USE

F. POSTER FOR SITE USE

# APPENDIX A

## RESTRICTED USE AREA MAP


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Edward P. Cliff, Chief
WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST
NEW HAMPSHIRE—MAINE
RESTRICTED USE AREAS
Scale
1/4" = 1 mile
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles
Contour Interval 100 Feet
LEGEND
National Forest Boundary
Purchase Unit Boundary
National Forest Land
Wilderness Area Boundary
State Park Boundary
State Forest Boundary
Main Highway
Secondary Highway
Good Road
Poor Road
Trail
Interchange
Interstate Highway
U. S. Highway
State Highway
Forest Route
Appalachian Trail
Railroad
Landing Field
Fire Lookout Tower
District Ranger Station
3670 Spot Elevation in Feet
Recreation Site, Forest Service With Camping Facilities
Recreation Site, Forest Service Without Camping Facilities
Recreation Site, State With Camping Facilities
Recreation Site, State Without Camping Facilities
Winter Sports Area
Tent Sites
Trail Hut or Cabin
Trail Shelter
Population of Cities and Towns
0-999
1000 and over
Supervisor's Headquarters, Laconia, N. H.
COLEBROOK 23.5 MI.
GROVETON
Northumberland
LANCASTER
ESSEX CO
COOS CO
Mt Cabot
Jefferson
Meadows
WHITEFIELD
Dalton
Gilman
Cushman
ST JOHNSBURY
CALEDONIA CO
ESSEX CO
GRAFTON CO
Passumpsic
Lower Waterford
Moore Reservoir
Forest Lake State Park
East Barnet
Barnet
Connecticut River
GRAFTON CO
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
McIndoes Falls
Monroe
Tinkerville
Quintz Lake
Dodge Pond
Partridge Lake
Waterer Mtn
Gardner Mtn
Amiliomoosuc River
Streeter Pond
LITTLETON
Bethlehem
Bethlehem Junction
Mt Agassiz
Cleveland Mtn
Garnet Mtn
Garnet Hill
Franconia
Sugar Hill
Pine Hill
Ore Hill
Pear Lake
Bronson Hill
LISBON
East Ryegate
Boltonville
Wells River
Landaff Center
Cole Hill
Bath
Green Mtn
WOODSVILLE
Easton
Cobble Hill
Moody Ledge
Swiftwater
French Pond
Barton
North Haverhill
Clark Pond
Newbury
South Newbury
BRADFORD 2.6 MI.
ORFORD 3.6 MI.
Haverhill
Pike
East Haverhill
Jeffers Peak
Mt Cleveland
Mt Moosilauke
Blueberry Mtn
OLIVERIAN
Webster Slide Mtn
Lake Katherine
Lake Tarleton
Eastman
Piermont
Piermont Brook
Piermont Mtn
Lake Armington
Indian Pond
Cottonstone Mtn
Mt Echo
Oreneliff
Hurricane Mtn
Bald Hill
Mt Cushman
Green Mtn
Woodstock
Warren
Watcher Hill
Sentinel Mtn
Mount Kinsley
Peaked Hill
Three Ponds Brook
HUBBARD BROOK EXP FOREST
West Thornton
Thornton
CAMPTON
Ellsworth
Black Mtn
Sugarloaf Mtn
LONG POND
Kinsman North
Mt Wolf
WILDWOOD
Hog Pond
Mt Clough
Grandview Mtn
Lincoln
Loon Pond
North Woodstock
Russell Mtn
RUSSELL POND
Mt Flume
Mt Liberty
Whaleback Mtn
Big Coolidge Mtn
Mt Carrigain
Mt Hancock
Mt Hitchcock
Mt Hurricane
Big Rock
Owls Head
Cannon Mtn
Mt Lafayette
Mt Lincoln
Garfield
South Twin
North Twin Mtn
Flat Top Mtn
Big Blackhead Mtn
Mt Tom
Mt Field
Mt Willey
Mt Bond
Willey Hse
Hawkins House
Hoytstack Mtn
Rosebrook Mtns
Twin Mountain
Carroll
Beech Hill
Pine Knob
Russell Hill
Howland Hill
Osburn Hill
Kimball Hill
Mann Hill
Towns Mtn
Dalton
Whitefield
Cherry Pond
Bray Hill
Little Cherry Pond
Hood Pond
Clark Pond
Mirror Lake
Starr King
Mt Waumbek
Prospect Mtn
Orne Mtn
Martin Meadow Pond
Veery State Park
Sheridan Mtn
Round Mtn
Guildhall
Christine Lake
Mark Mtn
Mt Prospect
Mt Cabot
Tug Hill
Hunnell
Garland
Otter
Burns
Mt Waumbek
Mt Jefferson
Mt Clay
Mt Washington
Mt Monroe
Mt Franklin
Mt Pleasant
Mt Eisenhower
Mt Pierce
Mt Jackson
Mt Webster
Mt Willard
Crawford Notch
Mt Resolution
Mt Davis
Mt Tecumseh
Waterville Valley
Wanosha Mtn
Green Mtn
Dicey Mtn
Cone Mtn
Jennings Peak
Sandwich Dome
Whiteface
Flat Mtn
Sandwich Mtn
GRAFTON CO
CARROLL CO
Peaked Hill
Tarbell Hill Pond
Mt Kinsley
Mt Cushman
Mt Moosilauke
Mt Cleveland
Mt Wolf
Mt Lincoln
Mt Liberty
Mt Flume
Mt Lafayette
Mt Lincoln
Mt Garfield
Mt South Twin
Mt North Twin
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Mt Hitchcock
Mt Hurricane
Mt Osceola
Mt Kancamagus
Mt Tecumseh
Mt Whiteface
Mt Flat
Mt Sandwich
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Mt Resolution
Mt Davis
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Mt Jefferson
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Mt Franklin
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Mt Cabot
Mt Waumbek
Mt Starr King
Mt Prospect
Mt Orne
Mt Martin
Mt Meadow Pond
Mt Veery State Park
Mt Sheridan
Mt Round
Mt Guildhall
Mt Christine Lake
Mt Mark
Mt Tug Hill
Mt Hunnell
Mt Garland
Mt Otter
Mt Burns
Mt Cherry Pond
Mt Bray Hill
Mt Little Cherry Pond
Mt Hood Pond
Mt Clark Pond
Mt Mirror Lake
Mt Dalton
Mt Whitefield
Mt Towns
Mt Mann Hill
Mt Forest Lake State Park
Mt Moore Reservoir
Mt Hedgehog Hill
Mt Kimball Hill
Mt Osburn Hill
Mt Howland Hill
Mt Russell Hill
Mt Pine Knob
Mt Carroll
Mt Beech Hill
Mt Twin Mountain
Mt Bethlehem
Mt Bethlehem Junction
Mt Agassiz
Mt Cleveland
Mt Garnet
Mt Garnet Hill
Mt Franconia
Mt Sugar Hill
Mt Pine Hill
Mt Ore Hill
Mt Pear Lake
Mt Bronson Hill
Mt Landaff Center
Mt Cole Hill
Mt Bath
Mt Green Mtn
Mt Easton
Mt Cobble Hill
Mt Moody Ledge
Mt Swiftwater
Mt French Pond
Mt Barton
Mt North Haverhill
Mt Clark Pond
Mt Newbury
Mt South Newbury
Mt Haverhill
Mt Pike
Mt East Haverhill
Mt Jeffers Peak
Mt Cleveland
Mt Moosilauke
Mt Blueberry Mtn
Mt Webster Slide Mtn
Mt Lake Katherine
Mt Lake Tarleton
Mt Eastman
Mt Piermont
Mt Piermont Brook
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Mt Cottonstone Mtn
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Mt Hurricane Mtn
Mt Bald Hill
Mt Cushman
Mt Green Mtn
Mt Woodstock
Mt Warren
Mt Watcher Hill
Mt Sentinel Mtn
Mt Kinsley
Mt Peaked Hill
Mt Three Ponds Brook
Mt HUBBARD BROOK EXP FOREST
Mt West Thornton
Mt Thornton
Mt CAMPTON
Mt Ellsworth
Mt Black Mtn
Mt Sugarloaf Mtn
Mt LONG POND
Mt Kinsman North
Mt Wolf
Mt WILDWOOD
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Mt Clough
Mt Grandview Mtn
Mt Lincoln
Mt Loon Pond
Mt North Woodstock
Mt Russell Mtn
Mt RUSSELL POND
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Mt Liberty
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Mt Big Coolidge Mtn
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Mt Hancock
Mt Hitchcock
Mt Hurricane
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Mt Lafayette
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Mt Hawkins House
Mt Hoytstack Mtn
Mt Rosebrook Mtns
Mt Twin Mountain
Mt Carroll
Mt Beech Hill
Mt Pine Knob
Mt Russell Hill
Mt Howland Hill
Mt Osburn Hill
Mt Kimball Hill
Mt Mann Hill
Mt Towns Mtn
Mt Dalton
Mt Whitefield
Mt Cherry Pond
Mt Bray Hill
Mt Little Cherry Pond
Mt Hood Pond
Mt Clark Pond
Mt Mirror Lake
Mt Starr King
Mt Waumbek
Mt Prospect
Mt Orne
Mt Martin
Mt Meadow Pond
Mt Veery State Park
Mt Sheridan
Mt Round
Mt Guildhall
Mt Christine Lake
Mt Mark
Mt Tug Hill
Mt Hunnell
Mt Garland
Mt Otter
Mt Burns
Mt Cabot
Mt Jefferson
Mt Clay
Mt Washington
Mt Monroe
Mt Franklin
Mt Pleasant
Mt Eisenhower
Mt Pierce
Mt Jackson
Mt Webster
Mt Willard
Mt Resolution
Mt Davis
Mt Tecumseh
Mt Waterville Valley
Mt Wanosha Mtn
Mt Green Mtn
Mt Dicey Mtn
Mt Cone Mtn
Mt Jennings Peak
Mt Sandwich Dome
Mt Whiteface
Mt Flat Mtn
Mt Sandwich Mtn
Mt GRAFTON CO
Mt CARROLL CO
Mt Peaked Hill
Mt

backcountry.

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## TRAIL SW

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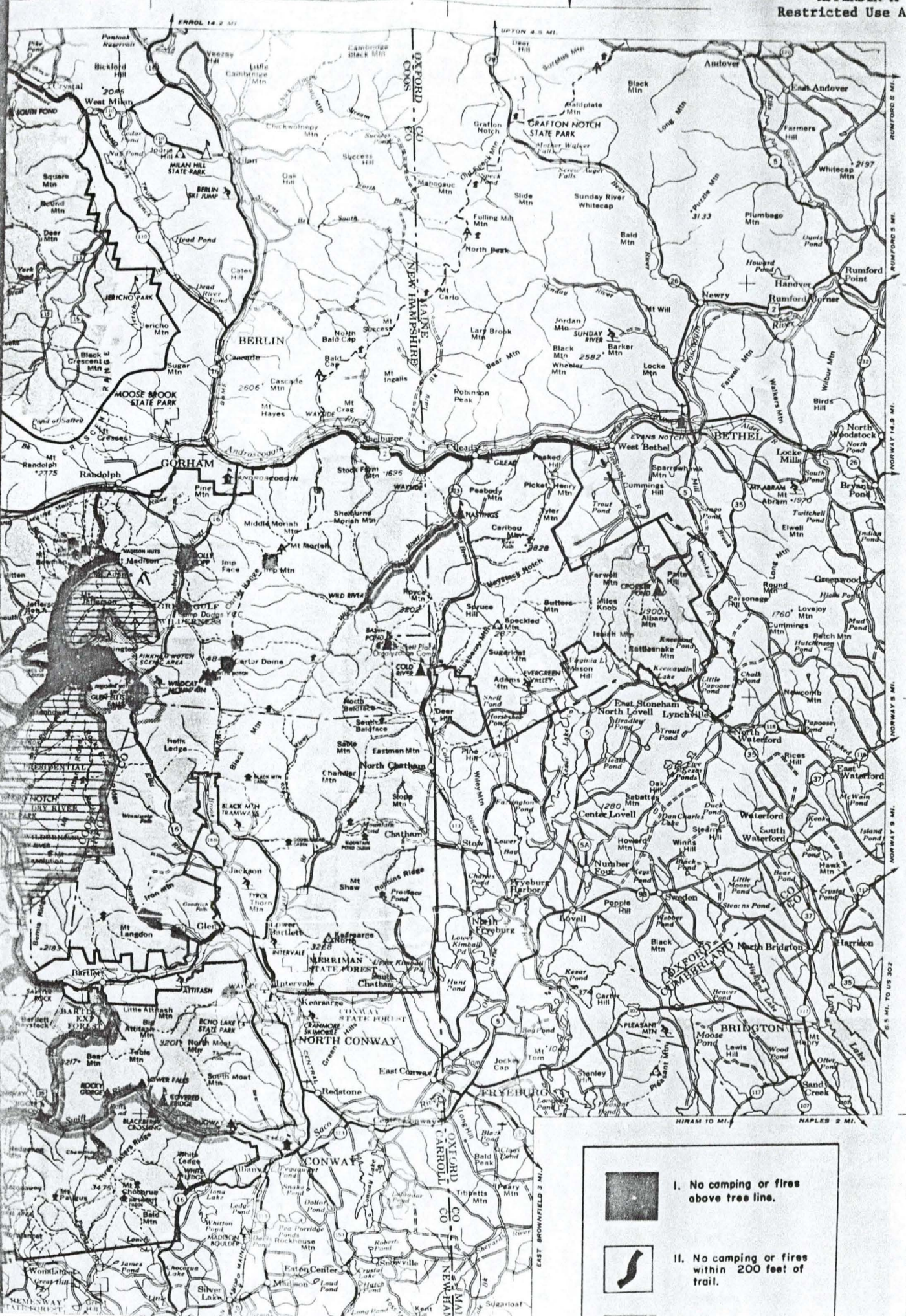
WHITEFIELD
LITTLETON
LISBON
WOODSVILLE
PLYMOUTH
Franconia
Bethlehem
Twin Mountain
Jefferson
Carroll
Littleton
Barnet
Monroe
Bath
Haverhill
Piermont
Warren
Woodstock
Campton
Lincoln
Thornton
Wentworth
Rumney
Groton
Sandwich
Moultonborough
Meredith
Center Sandwich
Tamworth
Conway
Glen
Intervale
Jackson
Pinkham Notch
Mt Washington
Mt Lafayette
Mt Lincoln
Cannon Mtn
Mt Liberty
Mt Flume
Mt Carrigain
Mt Hancock
Mt Hitchcock
Mt Hurricane
Mt Kancamagus
Mt Tecumseh
Mt Osceola
Mt Whiteface
Mt Israel
Mt Prospect
Mt Percival
Mt Morgan
Mt Webster
Mt Squam
Mt Cotton
Mt Livermore
Mt Cube
Mt Clough
Mt Wolf
Mt Cushman
Mt Moosilauke
Mt Kinsman
Mt Cardigan
Mt Field
Mt Tom
Mt Bond
Mt Nancy
Mt Isolation
Mt Chocorua
Mt Paugus
Mt Whittier
Mt Roberts
Mt Pemigewasset
Mt Osceola
Mt Kancamagus
Mt Hurricane
Mt Tecumseh
Mt Cushman
Mt Clough
Mt Wolf


I. No camping or fires above tree line.
II. No camping or fires within 200 feet of trail.
GRAFTON NOTCH STATE PARK
MOOSE BROOK STATE PARK
MILAN HILL STATE PARK
JERICHO PARK
PINKHAM NOTCH SCENIC AREA
WILDCAT MOUNTAIN
BERLIN SKI JUMP
EVANS NOTCH
CRAWFORD NOTCH
WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST
PRESIDENTIAL RANGE-RANGE TRAIL
GLEN ELLIS FALLS
ECHO LAKE STATE PARK
ROCKY GORGE
COVERED BRIDGE
CRANMORE SKI MOUNT
BLACK MTN TRAMWAYS
BERLIN
GORHAM
BETHEL
NORTH CONWAY
CONWAY
FRYEBURG
BRIDGTON
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE
OXFORD CO
COOS CO
CARROLL CO
CUMBERLAND CO
ERROL 14.2 MI.
UPTON 4.5 MI.
RUMFORD 8 MI.
RUMFORD 5 MI.
NORWAY 14.9 MI.
NORWAY 9 MI.
6.5 MI. TO US 302
HIRAM 10 MI.
NAPLES 2 MI.
EAST BROWNFIELD 3 MI.
44° 30'
44° 00'

I. No camping or fires above tree line.
II. No camping or fires within 200 feet of trail.
III. No camping or fires within 1/4 mile of road, facility, lake, pond or trail.
IV. Special Areas.
V. Wilderness Area.
VI. State Parks.
NORTH CONWAY
CONWAY
FRYEBURG
BRIDGTON
KEARSARGE
NORTH CONWAY
EAST CONWAY
CONWAY
EATON CENTER
MADISON
EAST MADISON
CHOCORUA
TAMWORTH
WHITTIER
SOUTH TAMWORTH
WEST OSSIPEE
OSSIPEE
MOULTONVILLE
CENTER OSSIPEE
EFFINGHAM
CENTER EFFINGHAM
SOUTH EFFINGHAM
FREEDOM
EAST BROOKFIELD 3 MI.
KEZAR FALLS 2MI.
OSSIPEE 4.1 MI.
SOUTH EFFINGHAM 2.5 MI.
HIRAM 10 MI.
NAPLES 2 MI.
6.5 MI. TO US 302
NORWAY 9 MI.
Polyconic Projection
Forest Service Map Class C
71°00'
44° 00'
45'
15'
3
4
C
D
E

8. Know your water source. Even pristine waters may contain microorganisms capable of causing illness. Boil or chemically treat water of unknown quality.

No charge for facilities located at Camp 16, Franconia Brook, Sawyer Pond, and Ethan Pond.

# INFORMATION

## CAMPFIRES

**A CAMPFIRE PERMIT IS NO LONGER REQUIRED ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST.** This does not reduce the responsibility of a person building a campfire. That person is still subject to a fine for letting a fire escape and is liable for the total cost of putting the fire out. Be aware of fire weather conditions and the level of fire danger when camping in the backcountry.

It is not necessary to build a fireplace by making a circle of stones. This will not keep a fire from escaping and it will attract others to build a campfire in the same place. When a campfire is to be used for cooking, it should be kept small — usually not more than 2 feet across. Build the fire up and allow it to burn long enough to form a supply of coals. Place two or three stones at the edge for balancing cooking utensils. Leave space between them so that coals can be raked from the fire under the utensils. The cooking temperature can then be controlled by the amount of coals used. Remember, slow cooked food has more flavor and nutritional value. The supply of coals can be maintained by adding more wood to the fire.

Never use green wood for a campfire. In a forest the size of the White Mountain (750,000 acres), there are always places to find dead firewood. Be sure the fire is dead out before leaving it. Large unburned pieces of wood in the fire should be pulled apart and placed with the charred side up. Soak them well with water. Scatter the cooking stones before leaving. Cover the fire area with soil. Leave the area looking as good or better than you found it.

## TRAIL SWITCHBACKS

Some of the trails on steeper slopes have switchbacks. These allow the trail to climb the slope at a reduced grade. This is not for the convenience of the hiker, but is a measure taken to reduce erosion on the trail. Stay on the trail and **do not cut across the switchbacks by going straight up or down the hill.** This causes loss of ground cover which allows erosion to develop. When tempted to cut across, stop and think about the damage which may result.

## WILDFLOWERS

Wildflowers are one of the foremost attractions in the backcountry. They range from the subtle beauty of a single fragile blossom to the eye-catching splash of color carpeting the forest floor. The immediate temptation is to pick the flowers. Whether it be a single specimen, or a small bouquet, consideration must be given to the enjoyment of those who will follow. Flowers within sight of the trail or campsite should never be picked. Think of leaving them as being a gift to future hikers.

## DOG ETIQUETTE

Dogs are taken on hiking and camping trips for companionship, personal security, and exercise for the dog. A common mistake made by dog owners is that everyone feels the same about dogs as they do. This is just not true. Many people fear dogs which are not on a leash. Unrestrained dogs frequently range far ahead of the owner on the trail. Some of them are aggressive toward people which they meet. They should be kept on a leash or under voice restraint which keeps them very close to the owner while hiking.

Dogs are inquisitive by nature and will intrude upon other people's campsite unless restrained. The dog owner should not be offended when their dog is chased away from another person's campsite. This indicates it is not welcome and those persons' rights must be respected. Enjoy your dog but don't let it impose upon other people. Dogs are required to be kept on a leash in developed campgrounds.

# NOTES

## Camping and Hiking Ethics

The White Mountain National Forest is a land for everyone to enjoy. The map is marked to show the location of established restricted use areas. Please help to protect all areas in the White Mountains by using the low impact practices listed below:

Stay on trails when hiking above tree line. This simple practice reduces the area of alpine plants being trampled.

Camp below tree line where the growing climate for plant life is less severe. The natural healing process of plants is faster in these locations.

Camp away from the shorelines of streams and ponds. You will cause less damage to plants, reduce erosion, and sometimes suffer less from biting insects.

Dispose of human waste by burying it in a shallow trench away from water.

Be careful of fire. Where fuel is scarce, use a stove.

## Carry In – Carry Out

Please carry out leftover food and trash. Leave the mountains cleaner than you found them (bring a refuse bag and carry out MORE than you carried in).

## Help Preserve Nature's Ground Cover

If a shelter is full, try to choose a clear, level site on which to pitch your tent. Today's heavy use means the backcountry can't survive site-clearing and ditching around tents.

## Safety

Protect yourself by following these simple guidelines:

1. Plan your trip carefully.
1. Carry a suitable map and compass. (Due to its small scale, this map is inadequate for hiking and navigational use.)
3. Be in good physical condition.
4. Wear hiking boots that are well broken in.
5. Carry extra clothing, food and matches.
6. Always let someone know of your trip route and the time you plan to return.
7. Mountain weather is unpredictable. Be alert to weather forecasts and sudden changes. It is a good idea to carry your own shelter in the form of a tent or tarp.
8. Know your water source. Even pristine waters may contain microorganisms capable of causing illness. Boil or chemically treat water of unknown quality.

## Camping Facilities Within RUA's

Summer season charge areas with caretakers ar located at the following campsites:

Liberty Springs, Garfield, Guyot, Imp, Nau man, Gray Knob, Crag Camp, the Perch, Lo Cabin, Thirteen Falls.

No charge for facilities located at Camp 16, Fran conia Brook, Sawyer Pond, and Ethan Pond.

# INFORMATION

## CAMPFIRES

**A CAMPFIRE PERMIT IS NO LONGER REQUIRED ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST.** This does not reduce the responsibility of a person building a campfire. That person is still subject to a fine for letting a fire escape and is liable for the total cost of putting the fire out. Be aware of fire weather conditions and the level of fire danger when camping in the backcountry.

It is not necessary to build a fireplace by making a circle of stones. This will not keep a fire from escaping and it will attract others to build a campfire in the same place. When a campfire is to be used for cooking, it should be kept small — usually not more than 2 feet across. Build the fire up and allow it to burn long enough to form a supply of coals. Place two or three stones at the edge for balancing cooking utensils. Leave space between them so that coals can be raked from the fire under the utensils. The cooking temperature can then be controlled by the amount of coals used. Remember, slow cooked food has more flavor and nutritional value. The supply of coals can be maintained by adding fuel.

erosion on the trail. Stay on the trail and **do not cut across the switchbacks by going straight up or down the hill.** This causes loss of ground cover which allows erosion to develop. When tempted to cut across, stop and think about the damage which may result.

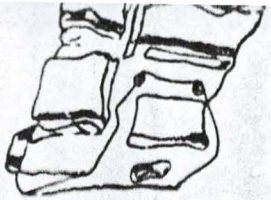
## WILDFLOWERS

Wildflowers are one of the foremost attractions in the backcountry. They range from the subtle beauty of a single fragile blossom to the eye-catching splash of color carpeting the forest floor. The immediate temptation is to pick the flowers. Whether it be a single specimen, or a small bouquet, consideration must be given to the enjoyment of those who will follow. Flowers within sight of the trail or campsite should never be picked. Think of leaving them as being a gift to future hikers.

## DOG ETIQUETTE

Dogs are taken on hiking and camping trips for companionship, personal [illegible]

# NOTES



## RESTRICTED USE AREA PROGRAM

A program to protect damaged or fragile areas and give them a chance to recover. Soil erosion, water pollution, loss of vegetation, soil compaction, and fire are some examples of resource damage.

# RESTRICTED USE AREA INFORMATION 1984

*White Mountain National Forest*

## The White Mountains

**Rugged**

**Beautiful**

*But Sometimes Very Fragile.*

### For More Information

***U.S. Forest Service Ranger Stations:***

| *Location* | *Telephone Number* |
|---|---|
| Bethlehem, NH | 603-869-2626 |
| Gorham, NH | 603-466-2713 |
| Bethel, ME | 207-824-2134 |
| Plymouth, NH | 603-536-1310 |
| Conway, NH | 603-447-5448 |

***Forest Supervisor:***

Laconia, NH 603-524-6450
P.O. Box 638, Laconia, NH 03247

***Appalachian Mountain Club:***

Pinkham Notch (Gorham) 603-466-2727
5 Joy Street (Boston, MA) 617-523-0636

FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Forest Service is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, religion, color, sex, or national origin.

**United States Department of Agriculture**

# RESTRICTED USE AREA INFORMATION 1984

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Rugged

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## The White Mountains



## RESTRICTED USE AREA PROGRAM

- A program to protect damaged or fragile areas and give them a chance to recover. Soil erosion, water pollution, loss of vegetaion, soil compaction, and fire are some examples of resource damage.
- A method to encourage the dispersal of hikers and campers. Most of the White Mountain National Forest has no restrictions.
- An effort to spread sound camping and hiking practices that help prevent environmenial damage.
- *RUA restrictions are in effect May 1 - November 1 except where noted.*

## Description of RUAs

**I.** *ABOVE TREE LINE (DARK RED) NO CAMPING, NO WOOD OR CHARCOAL FIRES.* (Where trees are less than eight feet in height.)

These RUAs, shaded dark red, are the above tree line regions of the Presidential Range (C-2), Franconia Range (B-3), and the Carter Range (D-2).

**II.** *WITHIN 200 FEET OF THE TRAIL (BLUE) NO CAMPING, NO WOOD OR CHARCOAL FIRES.*

These blue-marked trails include portions of the Appalachian Trail in the Franconia Range (B-3) and Crawford Notch (C-2), and other trails that receive heavy use.

*Thanks to hiker cooperation, many trails once marked in blue have been removed from formal restrictions. Self-imposed restrictions are still necessary to prevent trailside damage.*

**III.** *WITHIN ¼ MILE OF ROADS, HUTS, SHELTERS, TENT PLATFORMS, AND LAKES, STREAMS, OR TRAILS (LIGHT RED) NO CAMPING, NO WOOD OR CHARCOAL FIRES.*

Camping or campfires are not permitted within ¼ mile of indicated roads, shelters, tent platforms, and campgrounds, and within ¼ mile of indicated ponds, lakes, streams, and trails.

**IV.** *SPECIAL AREAS (SOLID GREEN) CAMPING RESTRICTIONS.*

1. *Long Pond* (A-3) No camping or campfires on islands.
2. *Cutler River Drainage* (C-2) No camping allowed year-round except at Harvard Mountain Club Cabin in Huntington Ravine and at Hermit Lake Shelters in Tuckerman Ravine. No campfires. Stoves only.
3. *Greeley Ponds Scenic Area* (C-3) This is a day-use area only. No camping or fires year-round within this area and all land within ¼ mile either side of the Greeley Ponds Trail between the Scenic Area and the Kancamagus Highway.

**V.** *OTHER AREAS.*

Within the White Mountain National Forest, there are other areas which have regulations of which the backcountry user must be aware.

1. *Great Gulf Wilderness* (Green Crosshatched) A free wilderness permit is required for overnight use between June 15 and September 15 Permits are no longer required for the Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness (C-2).
2. *Franconia Notch* (B-3) and *Crawford Notch* (C-3) *State Parks* - No camping or campfires are allowed in the State Parks except at Lafayette Campground in Franconia Notch and at Dry River Campground in Crawford Notch.
3. *Private Lands* Many trails cross privately owned lands. Please insure the opportunity of future hikers to use these lands by respecting the rights of the landowner. Do not litter!

## APPENDIX B

State of Origin: Users Issued Violation Notices on Tripoli Road, 1981 through 1983

STATE OF ORIGIN

| Year | Massachusetts | | New Hampshire | | Rhode Island | | Other | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | # | % | |
| 1981 | 62 | (94) | 4 | ( 6) | 0 | ( 0) | 0 | (0) | 66 |
| 1982 | 78 | (89) | 5 | ( 6) | 3 | ( 3) | 2 | (2) | 88 |
| 1983 | 57 | (87) | 6 | ( 9) | 1 | ( 2) | 1 | (2) | 65 |
| TOTALS | 198 | (90) | 15 | ( 7) | 4 | ( 2) | 3 | (1) | 219 |

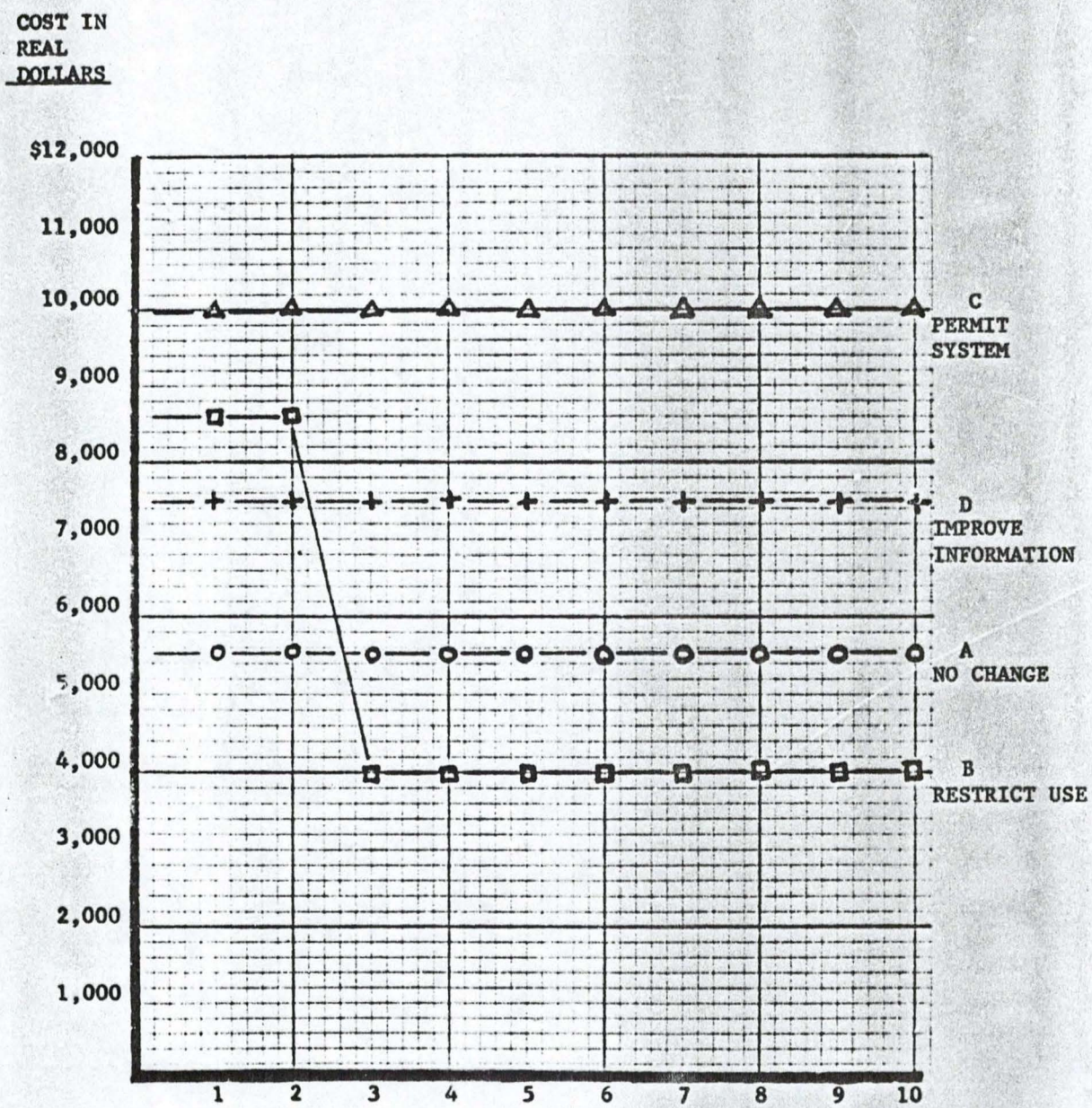
## APPENDIX C

### Three Year Analysis of Violation Notices Issued on Tripoli Road - Types of Violations

| Type of Violation or Impact | Year 1981 Number | Percent | Year 1982 Number | Percent | Year 1983 Number | Percent | 3 Yr Totals Number | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Violation: Property or Resource Damage | 27 | (41) | 13 | (15) | 17 | (26) | 57 | (26) |
| Violation: Vehicle (ORV, Closed roads in violation of signs, etc) | 12 | (18) | 25 | (29) | 13 | (20) | 50 | (23) |
| Fire (misuse, no permit) | 3 | ( 5) | 32 | (36) | 5 | ( 8) | 40 | (18) |
| Litter/Garbage | 10 | (15) | 5 | ( 6) | 18 | (28) | 33 | (15) |
| Camping where Prohibited | 9 | (13) | 9 | (10) | 6 | ( 9) | 24 | (11) |
| Miscellaneous (Fireworks, Officer Interference, Noise etc.) | 3 | ( 5) | 2 | ( 2) | 5 | ( 8) | 10 | ( 5) |
| Stream Pollution | 2 | ( 3) | 2 | ( 2) | 1 | ( 1) | 5 | ( 2) |
| TOTALS | 66 | (100) | 88 | (100) | 65 | (100) | 219 | (100) |

# APPENDIX D

## ANNUAL COST PROFILE OF ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

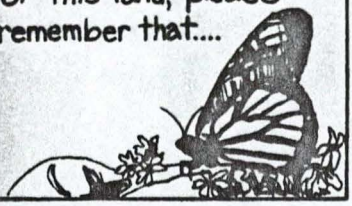


APPENDIX E

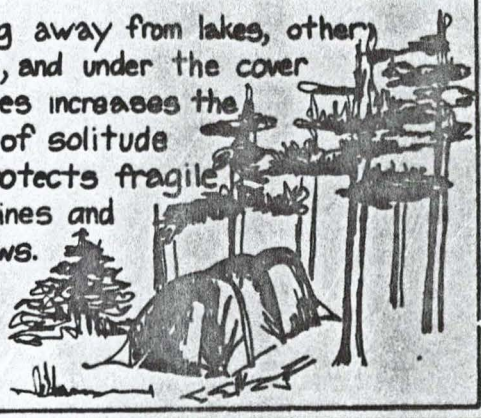
# Welcome....

You are about to enter a very special place.

So that everyone may enjoy the unique beauty of this land, please remember that....



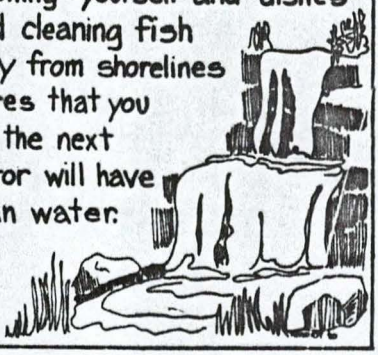
Camping away from lakes, other camps, and under the cover of trees increases the sense of solitude and protects fragile shorelines and meadows.



Using a backpack stove conserves firewood and minimizes soil damage.

Burying human waste and unsightly toilet paper in a hole about 8" deep will help natural decomposition processes.

Washing yourself and dishes and cleaning fish away from shorelines insures that you and the next visitor will have clean water.



Leaving all plants, shrubs, trees, and standing snags undisturbed preserves a sense of naturalness free from the scars of human activity.

Eastern Region
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R9-07-8-83 RRVL

# enjoy your visit

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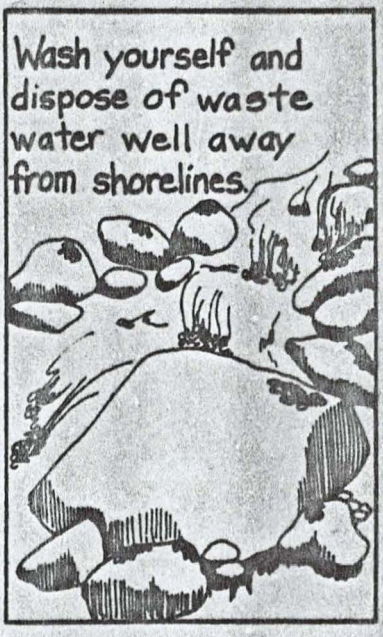
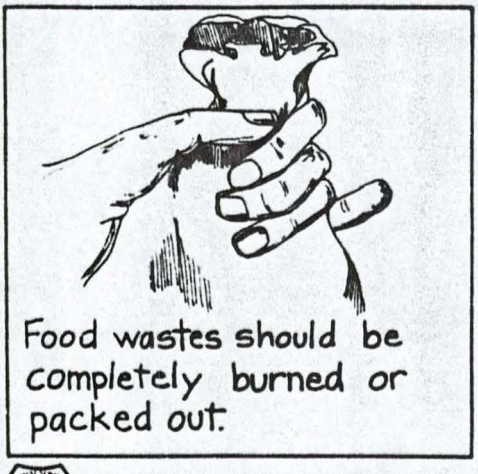
APPENDIX F

# Waste Disposal



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# Enjoy Your Visit

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My heartfelt thanks to those who generously contributed the written word, verbal background and up-front support that found their way into this report. Special thanks go to Sterling Messer and Janice Mulherin for collection of Law Enforcement and Code-A-Site data; to Steve Chandler and Hoyt Hall for insight into the origins of the Restricted Use Area Program; to Micki Clark for marathon sessions of translation and typing; to the District Recreation Crew members who find themselves "On-The Road-Again," each year at Memorial Day.

Recognition goes to Tripoli itself; that eight-mile ribbon of grit and gravel; shaded scenes of granite and greenspace; laced with brookways; bordered in birch and maple.

And a closing salute to the experience and opportunity that both visitor and manager find there.